

# Mr Benn moved to Energy post in Cabinet reshuffle

Mr Wilson last night ended speculation about the immediate future of Mr Wedgwood Benn by moving him from the Department of Industry to become Secretary of State for Energy. Mr Varley, whom he replaces, takes over as Secretary of State for Industry in a straight exchange of their roles.

## Mr Prentice gets Mrs Hart's job

By David Wood Political Editor  
Mr Wedgwood Benn was shifted from his post as Secretary of State for Industry to become Secretary of State for Energy, announced suddenly by Mr Wilson at about 10 o'clock last night after he had had an audience of the Queen.  
Mr Benn becomes Secretary of State for Energy, and Mr Eric Varley leaves that post to succeed him as the head of the Department of Industry.  
Earlier in the evening Mr Prentice, the right-wing Secretary of State for Education and Science, had abruptly ended a week's visit to Stockholm and flown back to London for government business.  
Mr Prentice, though keeping his Cabinet post, has a new job as Minister for Overseas Development.  
The main political interest concentrated, of course, on Mr Benn's future. A statement from 10 Downing Street late last night explained that Mr Wilson had asked Mr Benn to concentrate his attention on the Department of Energy on the speedy landing of oil from the North Sea so that Britain can achieve self-sufficiency by the earliest possible date, and on establishing close contact with workers on site to overcome "tension and other difficulties affecting the delivery of North Sea oil equipment."  
Clearly Mr Wilson had made up his mind several weeks ago, before the EEC referendum campaign began in earnest, that Mr Benn had dangerously lost



Dr Rosalie David, leader of a team of Manchester University scientists, starting the unwrapping of a 2,000-year-old Egyptian mummy yesterday. The team will examine the teenage girl's body.

## Ultimatum by President Amin to save Briton's life

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, June 10  
President Amin said tonight that he was prepared to spare the life of Mr Dennis Hills, the British lecturer who is on trial before a Ugandan military tribunal, if Britain fulfilled six conditions within 10 days.  
Mr Hills, who is 51, will otherwise be executed by firing squad if he is found guilty of treason. He is facing charges arising from his manuscript, *The White Paper*, which deals with the role of the remaining whites in Uganda.  
President Amin, in answer to an appeal by President Kenyatta of Kenya on behalf of the British Government, listed the six conditions as follows:  
"Uganda must end... All Ugandan exiles in Britain... who are spreading unfounded rumours against Uganda" must be expelled.  
Campaigns aimed at persuading other countries not to give aid to Uganda must be stopped; "wild and baseless reports" that Uganda is a state of chaos; Britain must be prepared to sell Uganda all spare parts and military equipment previously bought by its country;  
The Queen or the Prime Minister must visit Uganda to accept the proposals.  
Uganda's Defence Council has told President Amin that Mr Hills must spend a year in detention until Uganda was satisfied that all its conditions had been met.  
The Industry Bill committee returned after half an hour, when enough MPs returned to restore a quorum.  
In reply to a request for a statement, Mr Meacher told Mr Hills that Mr Benn was not able to go to the committee. Mr Benn had previously said that a White Paper was one option the Government had open to it.  
The department was preparing a discussion document about the contents of planning agreements, and the Prime Minister had said he would consider what guidelines would be prepared for the National Enterprise Board. Mr Benn's statement had not implied amendment of the Bill but only an amplification of existing provisions.  
Mr Hills said the source of anxiety was that Mr Benn had said a review was taking place. There should be an adjournment of the committee.  
The committee was later told that Mr Short, leader of the House, had said every effort would be made to provide an explanatory statement to the committee tomorrow.  
Leading article, page 15

## Tighter control of CIA urged on President

From Fred Emery Washington, June 10  
Some of the Central Intelligence Agency's activities inside the United States were "plainly unlawful and constituted improper intrusions upon the rights of Americans," the presidential commission on the CIA concluded in its final report published today.  
These activities "centered on a 'coverable' file-keeping on American dissidents in the late Johnson and early Nixon administrations" conducted under the code name, "Operation Chatter." by a special group within the agency.  
The commission, with Vice President Rockefeller as chairman, was set up by Mr Ford after the disclosure of many of these activities in *The New York Times*. His disclosures are substantially borne out.  
For the first time, the report reveals, a 20-year agreement whereby the Justice Department "abducted" to the CIA the names of persons "apparently involved in subversive activities" should be investigated by the CIA and decided whether they should be prosecuted.  
One sinister new disclosure is the death of a person in 1953 who, unknowingly had been administered the drug LSD by the CIA. The report says that the CIA's directorate of science and technology.  
Only 10 years later did the CIA prohibit testing on "unwitting persons." The report described the incident as "clearly illegal."  
However, the commission cleared the CIA of involvement in both the assassination of John Kennedy and in the Watergate break-in and cover-up.  
The commission declares itself convinced that the CIA's activities inside the United States did comply with the law and therefore no fundamental rewriting of the basic national security

## MPs walk out of committee considering Industry Bill

By Our Parliamentary Staff  
MPs of all parties walked out of the Commons committee considering the Industry Bill yesterday after Mr Benn, then Secretary of State for Industry, had failed to come to the committee to make a statement about the possible White Paper on the Bill.  
At one stage Mr Eric Heffer, who recently resigned as Minister of State for Industry, accompanied by other members of the *Tribune* group and interrupted committee proceedings on the Industry Bill to call for Mr Selwyn Lloyd, the Speaker, to come to the House to give a ruling.  
At the committee's morning sitting Mr Heffer, shadow Secretary of State for Industry, referred to Mr Benn's statement on Monday that the Government would consider publication of a further White Paper on the working of the proposed Industry Act in the course of its review of the Bill.  
Mr Heffer said it would be a novel constitutional position for a White Paper to be issued after the committee stage, and it would supersede the work of the committee.  
Mr Heffer, Under-Secretary for Industry, said Mr Benn might have made a slight slip of the tongue. The Government would be issuing a new consultative document dealing with planning agreements. There would be discussion with the TUC, CBI and other bodies.  
Mr Heffer said he took strong exception to agreements being reached with the TUC to

## Statutory wage curbs fair, electricians' chief says

By a Staff Reporter  
In times of crisis, statutory wage control is the only fair system, Mr Chapple said.  
The secretary of the electricians' union (EEIPC) and a member of the General Council of the TUC, said yesterday.  
In a thinly veiled criticism of the voluntary social contract, Mr Chapple, speaking at St Lawrence Jewry church, in the City of London, asked: "Where do you find volunteers to have their wages cut?"  
Sooner or later, he said, the whole trade union movement would come to see that if the CBI and TUC had not cut the authority to restrain price and wage increases, the only alternative was a statutory policy.  
However, Mr Chapple emphasized that a statutory incomes policy could not be "of any longer." He explained that prices could not be controlled, nor could wages, the price of labour.  
He sharply attacked "reactionaries" in the Labour and trade union movements who advocated such people were "from the jungle, a total anachronism," but possessed considerable power and influence.  
"To destroy the basis of the market system would destroy freedom of choice," Mr Chapple said. "Even socialists should accept the need for the market economy to preserve freedom."  
Seamen's dispute: The projected pay dispute between the employers and the National Union of Seamen took another tack yesterday when the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service agreed to establish a board to hear the union's claim (see Labour Staff writes).  
The union is asking for £1 an hour for a 40-hour week, a demand that, according to the employers, would boost average pay to more than £100 a week. That the employers say would mean a pay rise of 81 per cent.  
Another board, set up by the conciliation service, started work privately yesterday and will consider claims for maintenance of differentials by local authority craftsmen.  
100 per cent pay demand: A pay claim of nearly 100 per cent for low-paid white-collar workers in universities was put in by the National and Local Government Officers' Association yesterday.  
The union said the claim was "within the terms of the social contract." It wants £10 a week plus 17 per cent for 35,000 administrative staff in the universities now earning between £918 and £1,334 a year.

## Sir Keith states case for market economy

The Conservative Centre for Policy Studies has published a pamphlet restating the case for the market economy, and attacking collectivism and state intervention.  
Sir Keith Joseph, who is in charge of the Conservative policy and research effort, says in an introduction that economic freedom is not only a political condition, but also a political freedom, because it encourages the individual and discourages the industrial and

## Inflation dominates opening of Woolwich by-election campaign

Campaigning opened yesterday in the election for the Labour-held seat of Greenwich, Woolwich, West, set for June 26. The two main contenders, Mr Joe Stanner (Labour) and Mr Peter Bottomley (Conservative), are already locked in a bitter argument on inflation, which is likely to dominate the

## Prostitutes sit-in ended by police

French police yesterday removed the prostitutes who had been occupying churches in several cities as part of a national protest at alleged official harassment.  
M. Pouchatowski, the interior minister, said they had been planning a sit-in at Notre Dame Cathedral. However, their complaints are to be investigated.

## Former head to leave priesthood

Father Hubert Richards, head until 1972 of Corpus Christi College for Roman Catholic teachers, London, has resigned from the priesthood because, he says, he can no longer follow his vocation as a theology teacher. He and other staff resigned from the college because of alleged interference in their academic freedom by Cardinal Heenan.

## Anti-inflation

A £2,250m plan by the National Consumer Council to fight inflation, based on a price index and subsidies to be paid by higher National Insurance rates.  
Leader page 15  
Letters: On the development of the EEC, from Mr Philip Allott and others; on Emperor Hafez Assad from the Crown Prince of Jordan; on the closure of the shop from Professor J. F. Coady, FRS.  
Leading article: The CIA industry, Bill in committee, Fred Emery, page 14.  
Features page 13: 11. Andrew Faulds says that the EEC referendum must be one that is not a referendum on the EEC, but a referendum on the future of the British Empire. 12. The EEC: a new world of problems. 13. The EEC: a new world of problems. 14. The EEC: a new world of problems. 15. The EEC: a new world of problems.

## British minister may have talks with Mr Smith

By David Spanier Diplomatic Correspondent  
Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, is expected to announce today that Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at Salisbury, later hopes to go to Salisbury later this month to meet Mr Smith and sound him out on the possibility of Britain calling a constitutional conference.  
Until now, Mr Smith has turned down all suggestions that he might receive a British representative, but there is now reason to think that he may be ready to see a minister.  
Mr Ennals might also take the opportunity to call on Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister.  
Reports from Salisbury yesterday said it seemed certain that the African National Council will send a delegation to see Mr Smith tomorrow to discuss arrangements for a conference. Confidence about Mozambique, page 4

## Rebel prisoners in Canada may be freed

New Westminster, British Columbia, June 10—Prison officials said today that the Government was considering sending three convicts who have been 15 persons' hostages since yesterday morning to freedom in a foreign country.  
The Solicitor General's Office and the External Affairs Department in Ottawa were exploring the problem, they said. A committee of the Cabinet had met to discuss the demands of the three, who have threatened to kill the hostages, all prison employees.  
Mr Dragon, Coroner, the director of the prison, said that the only demand of the prisoners was safe passage out of Canada, but first another country must be found that would accept them.—Reuter.

## Five saved from drifting yacht

Five men who spent 24 hours drifting on the open sea when their yacht's engine failed were rescued unharmed by the Selley lifeboat yesterday.  
They set out from Cowes on Monday for Littlehampton. The yacht's engine broke down soon afterwards and they drifted through the night. The yacht was seen yesterday by the crew of a dredger, who radioed for help.

### Garrard Antiques

A superb silver and parcel gilt set circa 1870.  
From the collection of the late Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, K.G.  
Height 26" length 23"

## GARRARD

The Crown Jewellers

170 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1



## HOME NEWS

## Tory group says the state's grip on industry is a barrier to a compassionate society

By Michael Hasfield

The Conservative Centre for Policy Studies yesterday published a pamphlet giving the case for a "social market economy" which, in the view of Sir Keith Joseph, its head, should find support among "loyalists" in all parties.

"The instincts of the people are with us, but the plausible fallacies of the collectivist are seen as a short cut to Utopia," Sir Keith told a press conference. He said that the academic world, the media and political parties had tended to favour collectivism.

In his introduction to the pamphlet, Sir Keith says the aim of the centre is to further understanding and acceptance of social market economies, in the sense of responsible policies that work with and through the market to achieve wider social aims.

History has taught that, while it is not a sufficient condition, a system of economic freedom is a necessary condition for political freedom, the pamphlet says. Economic totalitarianism seems unable to co-exist with political liberty. A market economy is perfectly compatible with a more compassionate society, the pamphlet continues. By encouraging the energies and initiatives of the creative and enterprising members of society, it makes available resources for helping the aged, the sick and the disabled.

Sir Keith told the press conference that Britain had reached the point where redistribution of wealth was counter-productive. Even trade unions understood the need for fighting for their differentials.

The greatest threat to individual liberty lies in the concentration of power, the pamphlet says. If economic power is allied to political power, concentration is almost inevitable. Conversely, if economic power is dispersed widely throughout society, political power can be limited too.

Private ownership—"economic independence"—acts as a check on the accumulation of power by government and thus safeguards the existence of personal liberties. Furthermore, private enterprise nurtures a form of economic organisation that has proved itself the most powerful generator of material welfare mankind has ever known.

The pamphlet argues that a market economy may be defined as an economic system in which the mechanism of variable prices functions freely to signal consumer preferences and, through its effect on profitability, to encourage the allocation of resources manpower, capital and materials—so as to satisfy those preferences. It continues: The consumer exercises choice by

voting with his purse. It is an impersonal system which permits decisions to be made in the use of resources; this in turn promotes competition and efficiency while maximising the range of consumer choice.

The pamphlet emphasises that in a market economy employees are free to offer their skills to the company that will pay the most for them. The alternative, it says, is the collectivist system that exists in communist countries, where the direction of labour by the bureaucracy has been the natural consequence of the direction of capital.

Free trade unions can operate only in a free economy, it states. In a command economy they inevitably become the tools of the state.

The pamphlet goes on to argue that the scope and quality of our social services depend on the efficiency of industry. Industry alone creates the wealth that pays for social welfare. The more industry is left free to get on with its job of creating wealth, the more will be the amount of money that can be devoted to social purposes.

Conversely, when industry is stifled and squeezed, the result is lower profits, lower wages, less employment and a reduced capacity to pay the taxes that alleviate distress.

A profitable, efficient and thriving industry is the precondition of a humane, compassionate and civilised society. Support for the market system does not imply advocacy of laissez faire in the sense of wishing to outlaw government economic activity. Historically, the market economy is neither a right-wing nor a left-wing concept. It can in principle embrace all a multiplicity of forms of ownership.

## Britain has 'no easy way out of crisis'

By David Wood

Political Editor

"There are no easy options for Britain in the deepening economic crisis," Mrs Thatcher will warn leaders of the Conservative rank-and-file in London tonight when she develops her first full-length exposition of Conservative economic policy since she became party leader in February. "No easy options" is to be her chosen theme.

She has chosen her time and her audience. She calculated that Mr Wilson and the Labour Government would want to settle the issue of EEC membership before they turned to measures to deal with the inflationary crisis, and now she is moving into the foreground of policy to press the agenda. Her audience will be the executive of the National Union of Conservative Associations.

Mrs Thatcher will argue that the nation responds to a government's measures, and that only measures will produce the required response. She will declare her hostility to subsidies, above all because they conceal the truth from the people, and will reiterate the Conservative argument for a tax-credit scheme rather than subsidies as a means of helping the worst-off members of the community in a time of inflation.



Mr Norman Shaw, who spent nearly £5,000 on comics at a Sotheby's sale yesterday, with one of his purchases. Report, page 16.

## Releases of detainees resumed in N Ireland

From Christopher Walker

Belfast

After a pause of more than a month, Mr. Roger Shaw, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday resumed his controversial policy of releasing loyalist detainees.

Eight suspected members of the Provisional IRA were freed from the Maze prison, 256 men there, the lowest in four years.

The move has further angered loyalists because in a Provisional IRA statement that one of its men, Francis Jordan, was on "service" when he was shot, a Protestant public house in South Belfast was the scene of a riot. Protestants returning from the riot.

But the Government claimed to press ahead with its goal of ending civil unrest.

Meanwhile, the violence continued. Mr. Roy Sullivan, 33, a Protestant, was shot dead yesterday in front of his shop in Belfast.

## Dispute over selection of delegation to Europe

By George Clark

Alarmed by reports that the Labour delegation to the European Parliament may be selected under a system of "patronage" and not elected by the Parliamentary Labour Party, many Labour backbenchers last night were supporting a demand that the 18 MPs should be chosen by ballot of the PLP.

Mr. Robert Crier, Labour MP for Kingston, wrote to the Prime Minister yesterday, asking that that should be the procedure. The liaison committee on which members both of the PLP and of the Government are represented will consider the request today.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mellish, the Government Chief Whip, and other senior Labour MPs believe that a properly balanced delegation can be assembled only by the party leaders.

It is essential, in their view, that the MPs should be chosen for their parliamentary experience and their knowledge of particular subjects, rather than their popularity within the PLP.

Support for an election came from Mr. William Hamilton, MP for Fife Central, who is not usually associated with the left on big issues. He said: "Anything which reduces the power of patronage in this place is to be welcomed."

In the reshaping of the British delegation to the European Parliament it is expected that the Scottish Nationalists will be offered one seat, that the Liberals (who now have two) will be reduced to one, and that the Conservatives will be reduced from 18 to 16.

With Labour 18, the British delegation will then be at its full permitted strength, 36, in a parliament of 198 members.

## Crash train too fast, expert says

The Glasgow to Euston train that crashed at Nuneaton last Friday, with the loss of six lives, was travelling faster than the 20 mph limit imposed there at the time, Mr. Frank Young, British Rail divisional manager for Stoke-on-Trent, said yesterday.

Mr. Young, who conducted a two-day private inquiry into the crash, said he hoped a full inquiry by the Department of the Environment would open in Stoke-on-Trent on June 20.

## Doubting railmen will strike

By Raymond Ferman

Labour Staff

Conversations with railwaymen over the past few days suggest that many fear a strike on June 23 is unjustified and that the 27.5 per cent arbitration award could be a basis for settling their pay dispute with British Rail.

However, there is no evidence to suggest that they will defy the instruction from the National Union of Railwaymen, even though some will do so with extreme reluctance, all those approached said they would obey the strike call and that they would not work.

The views of the railmen, guards, drivers and signallers on stations and trains between London and Preston, Lancashire, taking in three of British Rail's five regions, will give a guide on the thinking of NUR members.

In general they shared the opinion of the 700 NUR branch secretaries who, at their conference earlier this month, urged fresh negotiations with British Rail on the basis of the arbitration award.

Of those who did not support the strike, many believed that the award was fair compared with pay settlements accepted by other workers. Some were influenced by the fact that the gap between the

award and the union's claim is only 2½ per cent for most railwaymen, and the wages lost by a stoppage, even as short as a week, would take a long time to make up.

Others emphasized that the two other unions involved, the Association of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), the drivers' union which has made most of the militant running in recent years, is likely to press for payment of the award. Some thought the full failure of the claim had not been publicized and that there would be a further compromise between the British Railways Board and the union, which would make the strike unnecessary.

Nearly all said they would accept a lower settlement next year, provided the group also limited their wage demands. There was a sense of indignation that railwaymen should be expected to accept less than other groups, although most identified with power station workers and postmen, rather than surface mineworkers, whose rates have figured strongly in the NUR case.

The three that favoured strike action said they would be making a stand for lower-paid railwaymen.

A guard at Crews said he thought the strike would not be justified, and a railwayman at Fiddington agreed.

A guard at Birmingham did not favour a strike, but did not

think the call would have to be put into effect as a compromise would be worked out.

Railwaymen now have a basic rate for 40 hours of £25.65 with an extra £4.40 threshold money. Under the arbitration award they would receive a minimum of £36.70, although that would include threshold payments and £4 guaranteed minimum earnings money, which would be absorbed by any overtime payments already earned.

Drivers now earn a basic £41.65 plus thresholds, and their rate would increase to £53.10 under the award. Signallers on grade E now have a basic £44 plus thresholds and would receive £56.70. Earnings are often much more than these figures because of the large amount of overtime, rest-day working and unsocial hours worked in the industry.

Immediate demand likely: The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) is likely to press for immediate payment of a 27.5 per cent arbitration award tonight between the rail unions and the British Railways Board (our Labour Editor writes).

Unlike the National Union of Railwaymen, which is pressing a strike from June 23, Aslef leaders have accepted the tribunal decision and are expected to ask British Rail to implement it.

Dare Government risk a strike? Page 14

## A Wilson view on Poulson case inquiry

By Roger Berrhouse

As Mr Wilson and his advisers consider the growing demands for a tribunal of inquiry into the Poulson case, they will no doubt recall a speech on the subject that Mr Wilson made at Shildon, Co. Durham on July 20, 1973.

The tenor of Mr Wilson's remarks then may influence his reply to the Commons question which Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, a former Conservative Minister for the Environment, has for reply tomorrow. It asks whether Mr Wilson will propose the setting up of a tribunal of inquiry to examine and report on the aspects of the Poulson bankruptcy case which have not resulted in prosecutions, and whether he will make a statement.

Mr Wilson told his Shildon audience that he had made his first statement in Parliament about the Poulson case, more than a year ago, and said that the country will be satisfied with nothing less than a full and open public inquiry. But the Government properly took the view that

with police inquiries already instituted, nothing could be done which would either inhibit those inquiries, or on the other hand prejudice the rights of any who might be accused to a fair trial.

That is why no inquiry, such as a judicial inquiry under the 1921 Act, has yet been set up. It is clearly some form of independent inquiry will be required, over and above any criminal proceedings which may be instituted. It is required not only to learn the lessons of this particular case, but also to enable those concerned with central and local government to discover what has gone wrong, what weaknesses of system there may be, and what needs to be put right, whether by legislation or in other ways.

I do believe there is an urgent need for an inquiry into the wider issues that are now plaguing the minds of public and of local and national elected representatives.

In his Shildon speech Mr Wilson made it clear that a judicial inquiry into the Poulson case under the 1921 Act and the setting up of a royal commission on the broader issues of corruption in public life, has yet been agreed.

It is an overlapping tribunal and police investigations, which are incompatible, since under a tribunal witnesses can be compelled to give evidence which is therefore afforded a degree of immunity that would frustrate successful prosecution.

Putting the case for a tribunal of inquiry in *The Times* yesterday, Mr Wilson said he agreed that with police investigations drawing to a close, that objection no longer applied. Mr Muir Hunter, QC, who also wants an inquiry, pointed out that since all principals in the Poulson case had been prosecuted the time had come to give immunity to anyone else so that the truth could be established before the trail went cold.

## £3m 'Mirror' plan to cut staff

By a Staff Reporter

The Mirror Group of newspapers yesterday unveiled a £3m computerisation scheme which, it said, would revolutionise its newspaper production, cut manning levels and, if successful, ensure the survival into the next decade of a substantial section of Fleet Street.

The plan was put to union officials yesterday afternoon, after copies of a bulletin describing it had been flown from Glasgow, where they were printed, and given to every employee.

The group hopes to cut staff by voluntary redundancy, voluntary early retirement and voluntary retirement of workers already aged more than 65. There will also be a restructuring in the new skills required.

The group recently withdrew from the proprietors' organisation, the Newspaper Publishers' Association, and endured a stoppage of 11 days in April, at a cost of more than £1m, before print workers would agree to talk about future recruitment levels.

"One of the reasons we came out of the NPA was to undertake our own labour negotiations," Mr. Henry Roberts, the group's chief executive, said yesterday.

## PC 'gave up counting dead' in public ho

From John Chatter

Lancaster

A policeman who was wifely on the scene after last November's bomb explosion at the Tavern in the Town public house, Birmingham, found "utter carnage" and gave up counting the dead.

In a statement read on the second day of the trial at Lancaster Castle in which six Irishmen are charged with the murder of 21 people in two Birmingham public house explosions, Police Constable Brian Yates said:

"By torchlight I found two girls trapped by fallen masonry, and debris was falling on them from the roof. Young people were blighted and burnt, and their clothing was hanging from their like lags. In one corner three people were dead on top of one another. I tried to keep a mental count of the dead, but I gave up after five."

Inspector Wayne Skitt, of the West Midlands Police, described how he followed PC Yates into the devastated underground bar: "We had to feel our way down stairs. We could hear sounds of crying and screaming. We could feel people reaching out and trying to touch us. The roof had come down. People were lying among the debris, many of them with appalling injuries."

When he concluded his opening address yesterday, Mr. Henry Roberts, QC, leading for the Crown, said that six men, led by John Walker, aged 40, a crane driver of Birmingham, Birmingham, took a "bizarre and bloody revenge" for the earlier death of James McCabe, an IRA lieutenant, by planting bombs in

## Three cleared of £35,000 fraud charge

Three men were

on the judge's

they appeared at

the Criminal Court

yesterday charged

relating to an

£35,000 fraud against

s of electrical goods.

Frank Brerley, aged

Overstone, near

Norton, president of

a makers' chain, was

charged with conspiring

to conspire to receive

goods and three charged

with handling stolen goods.

Alfred Goldfine, aged

45, of Hermitage,

Birmingham, was charged

with conspiring to handle

stolen goods and three charged

with assisting in disposal

of goods, and one of

stolen goods.

Douglas Davidson, aged

40, of Richmond, was

cleared of acting as

company director while

discharged bankrupt.

His trial on a charge

of conspiring to cheat

suppliers which he denied

continued.

## Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars

FRONTS

WIND

TEMP

MOON

COAST

SEA

HAIL

FROST

ICE

SUN

MOON

WIND

TEMP

MOON

COAST

SEA

HAIL

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TEMP

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## Former Catholic college head to resign from priesthood

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs

Correspondent

Father Hubert Richards, the former head of a Roman Catholic college in London, announced his resignation from the priesthood yesterday, the priestly order he has been progressively clearer to me over the past three years that as a priest he was not free to teach theology in any Roman Catholic establishment in this country.

He would not elaborate on that yesterday, but in Roman Catholic circles in London it was understood to be a reference to his experience two years ago when he applied for a post at Heythrop College, London University.

Cardinal Heenan made it known both to Father Richards and to the college that his appointment would not be favoured. Although it is generally accepted that the college did not let Cardinal Heenan's views influence its choice, the choice eventually went to a Baptist woman minister—Father Richards deduced from that that he was persona non grata in any academic post within the sphere of influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

His friends in the academic world were understood to be indignant that he had been, in effect, blacklisted, and annoyed by an apparent attempt by Cardinal Heenan to influence a London University academic appointment, but they were asked by Father Richards not

to make a public issue of it at the time.

Through a spokesman, Cardinal Heenan said yesterday: "When the staff of Corpus Christi College resigned rather than accept my guidance on the teaching of the faith, I did not question their sincerity. I am sad that Father Richards is now following the example of his former colleagues by leaving the priesthood. I have always held him in respect and affection. I wish him every blessing as a Catholic layman."

The spokesman said the cardinal did not wish to comment on Father Richards's remarks about his inability to work as a teacher of theology, or on the Heythrop incident.

Father Richards was first involved in controversy when he was named by a group of conservative Roman Catholic laymen as one of several priests alleged to be involved in deviation from traditional Roman Catholic doctrine. Although Cardinal Heenan made it known that he did not share that view of Father Richards's orthodoxy, the two men were involved in a difference of opinion in 1971 over the choice of lecturers at Corpus Christi College.

The college, a centre of the so-called catechetical movement, was engaged in teaching mature students, many of them themselves teachers, new methods of religious education. Under Father Richards's leadership, it rapidly became known as a centre of progressive theology,

and it was severely criticized for the informality of its methods and its attitude to discipline.

Cardinal Heenan wished certain priests to be appointed as lecturers there, in order to correct the college's too progressive image, but the staff refused, and Father Richards supported Father Richards and resigned with him.

Since then he has not been able to find an academic post in which he can continue his theological work. One of his associates pointed out yesterday, however, that Father Richards had the added handicap that his qualifications were not necessarily of a kind that would be readily recognized in secular academic circles, although at Corpus Christi College tribute to his work was paid by a number of prominent Roman Catholic and Anglican academic theologians.

Father Richards is now likely to take a job in a non-Roman Catholic college of education, which, as he said in his statement, "will offer me opportunities at present denied me in my own church." He added that he intended to remain a Roman Catholic after laicization.

A spokesman for Heythrop College said he had no comment on the circumstances of Father Richards's application for a post, but the post had been filled, as in all such cases, on merit alone.

## TIM

Britain: 'Yes'—now what

Europe: Ford rates high

United States: Things are looking

Midwest: Peace prospects imp

Japan: Premier talks to Ti

ON SALE NOV



## Release of some NEWS Prisoners' population of Ireland reaches record 1,700

By Peter Evans  
Some of the most despised prisoners in the penal system are becoming used to a new method of protection from the anger of other inmates. They have been sent to Reading and Gloucester from all over England and Wales into a subterranean, rather squalid, defensive community.

Most have committed sexual offences, some of them against children. Others, who have informed either to the police or to the prison authorities, fear reprisals.

There are 480 in the prison system who have sought the protection of rule 43, which says: "Where it appears desirable for the maintenance of good order or discipline, or in his own interests, that a prisoner should not associate with other prisoners, either generally or for particular purposes, the governor may arrange for the prisoner's removal from association accordingly."

extra numbers were being accommodated at a very serious risk in terms of discipline and disruption of normal regimes.

"We have reached the point where we cannot go on like this," Dr. Summerskill continued. "Something must be done, and I do not think that action can be confined solely to central government. If we are to get through this summer, there must be renewed co-operation between the Home Office and the courts. I think it fair to say that the Home Office has already done a good deal."

Mr. Martin Wright, director of the Howard League for Penal Reform, said the increase was deplorable. "Prisoners' violence and should be reduced, and responsibility for that lay greatly with the courts."

The Howard League was urging the Home Secretary to set up a working party to consider ways in which they could be better spent on treating young people in the community than in prison. That would require a new attitude on the part of the courts.

Mr. Wright told a meeting in Norwich: "This is not to say that no one should ever be sent to prison; merely that we delude ourselves if we imagine that the increased use of imprisonment, by itself, is going to make much impression on the volume of crime."

## Refuge for prisons' most hated men: informers and sexual offenders

Some prisoners have preferred segregation, even though it has meant being locked up for 23 hours a day, eating and working in their cells apart from a period for exercise and being escorted to lavatories and wash-places. For most other prisoners on rule 43 the authorities have taken the opportunity to put them together, two or three to a cell, or given over separate rooms in which to work and associate.

Eighteen months ago, in Gloucester, a modern wing was turned over to men who had been in rule 43 elsewhere. They have their own workshop where they produce high quality goods for the prison service.

Yet even among these lowly dwellers in the class-conscious prison community there is a hierarchy. One prisoner told me with some pride: "I am a thief." He is well known to the police as a professional London criminal. He has cause to believe that there are men out to get him. In C wing, Gloucester, he has instant aristocracy.

Sometimes a fear may be exaggerated or even baseless. There is a sexual offender in another part of Gloucester prison who has never sought the safety of rule 43. A recent survey showed that those most likely to seek his protection are small men who have committed an obvious offence against a minor which has been well publicized.

Although bullied they cringe and accept, rather than co-operate with the authorities in stamping out the bullying. Without that cooperation, more prison officers, and a less relaxed regime than would be desirable for all persons, governors can do little except put the man on rule 43.

Sometimes it is only the fear of bullying that haunts the men, perhaps because he thinks he

deserves it. Others in Gloucester tell how elsewhere they have had scalding water thrown over them; or of one man, on remand, who was thrown into a scalding hot bath. (In court he was found not guilty.) Prisoners passing by bang on their cell doors, increasing their jumpiness. Their food trays are knocked from their hands, or their beds are soaked with water. Others are kicked and punched, but nurse their bruises silently.

In the safety of Gloucester, staff work to bring the men out of their introspection. Soon after the wing was opened to them there was a minor victory which, one prisoner said, "stopped the hissing at us."

Staff sized up some of the larger men in C wing, and, after training, put them in for a weightlifting contest against the rest of the prison. C wing won a famous victory.

Few have no psychiatric record, although many there are first offenders. Sometimes it is a toss-up whether they go into prison or hospital. More might go to hospital, if the Department of Health and Social Security had been successful in obtaining more secure places. Two prisoners in Gloucester have previously been certified insane, one of them twice. One has been in care since he was about six.

Nevertheless, there are signs that prisoners can emerge from this slough of psychological despair, urged on by some cheerful prison officers, who all volunteered to work in the wing. One of them told of a prisoner who was too frightened to talk to anyone when he arrived. Then eventually he and another sat together. "They were saying volumes to each other, not uttering a word."

I got the man to speak to me. He had been in prison for three years without a visit from his family. They had rejected him, he said.

In eighteen months, 13 out of the 183 prisoners received into C wing have returned to other prisons without the protection of rule 43. Seventy-three have been discharged, fourteen have been released on parole, and 10 have successfully completed their period of licence. There is a three-month queue to get into the safety of Gloucester.

Throughout their stay in prison, the men on rule 43 will never be allowed to forget the children they have sexually assaulted, or beaten, the women they have violated and terrified. Bullying and fear make their punishment greater than the politicians legislate for. The judges can impose, or the prison authorities wish to allow.



On their knees: Students in the recently refurbished arts lecture theatre in Manchester University's geography building kneeling to reach desk tops they say are too narrow and too far from seats.

## Coursing Bill absurd, Mr Whitelaw says

By Diana Geddes  
The Government's Bill to ban competitive hare coursing was the "most absurd, totally irrelevant and wholly unnecessary" piece of legislation that could have been produced at this time, Mr Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, told about a thousand hare-coursing supporters, who had come from all over the country to lobby their MPs at the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr Whitelaw said in Central Hall, Westminster, that the Bill was based on the prejudices of townfolk who knew nothing about country pursuits. Country sports provided employment for many people and enjoyment for many more.

Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely, one of the main coursing areas, said that in his view coursing was harmless.

This anti-people Bill, he said, did nothing for the hare. Coursing would simply be driven into the back streets. The League Against Cruel Sports is to deliver a letter to the Home Secretary today

alleging that a petition signed by more than 500,000 coursing supporters, which is to be presented to him later in the day, is a "confidence trick". They say it has been "in storage" for six years or more, and that people were tricked into signing it in the belief that other field sports, such as angling, were threatened.

The British Field Sports Society, co-organizers of yesterday's mass lobby, readily admitted that it had been collecting signatures for several years for its petition. A Countryman's and Sportsman's Pledge, it pledges signatories to fighting against attempts to legislate against any "country sport", including fishing, shooting, hunting and coursing.

The Hare Coursing Bill, which is to have its second reading on Friday, would make any one who takes part in competitive hare coursing or who allows his land to be used for the sport liable to a fine of up to £200, and up to £400 for a repeated offence. On the basis of past voting patterns on similar Bills, it is expected to be approved by a large majority.

## Education vouchers experiment rejected

By Tim Devlin  
Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has rejected an attempt to introduce an experiment in education vouchers like the one started in America two years ago.

A proposed experiment in Kent, probably in the Ashford area, may now be thwarted.

The vouchers might give parents the annual cost of their children's education as a lump sum to spend as they pleased.

Mr Prentice has declined to receive a deputation from the Friends of the Education Voucher Experiment in Representative Regions to discuss the pilot plan. He said in a letter published yesterday that the disadvantages of a voucher system precluded its introduction, even on an experimental basis. He wrote: "An educational voucher could not guarantee admission of a pupil to the school of the parents' choice; and it is unrealistic to expect school provision to adjust rapidly to meet the demands of parents."

"Unpopular schools cannot simply be dispensed with; and even if the popular schools could be expanded at will, which is unlikely, there would be large-scale redundancies of buildings and teachers at great public expense."

He believes that a scheme based on the open-market principle would favour the more articulate and enterprising families at the expense of those less informed and less well off.

The majority Conservative group on Kent County Council had agreed in principle to start an experiment in September, 1976. Education officers have cooperated in a feasibility study carried out in the Ashford area by Mr Alan Maynard, an economics lecturer at York University.

Mr Prentice pointed out in his letter that the 1944 Education Act expressly prohibits the charging of tuition fees in maintained schools. Although local education authorities could pay the fees of children attending fee-paying schools, it had to be done after a means test on parents' incomes.

Mrs Marjorie Selsdon, leader of the voucher campaign movement, said Mr Prentice had failed the test of a true social democrat. How could he be called a "moderate" when he refused to allow an experiment in parental choice?

## New fog warning system being tested on M4

By Peter Waymark  
An experimental fog-detection system has been installed on a stretch of the M4 near Reading as part of a government-sponsored research aimed at reducing high speed multiple crashes. The Transport and Road Research Laboratory has developed a fog-detection system, costing £100 each, which have installed half a mile apart. They feed information to a central computer, estimating the rate of visibility and predict the onset of fog.

The laboratory is also taking in a joint European study new methods of informing the drivers of bad weather and other hazards.

One method involves road signs that would not only tell drivers to slow down but give reasons. It is found that drivers tend not to respond

to emergency speed limits when they cannot see the hazard.

Other systems involve transmitting information directly into the car, either by spoken messages delivered through a car radio or visually on a small dashboard panel. From police transmitters from loops buried in the road surface.

Fewer road deaths: Road accident casualties dropped 3 per cent last year, the Department of the Environment reported yesterday. There were 6,890 deaths, the lowest annual figure since 1968.

The total of injured and killed was 325,000, 28,000 fewer than in 1973. There were 318,000 injured, the lowest figure since the late 1950s.

A 3 per cent drop in the volume of traffic, the first year-on-year decline since 1957, is reported to be the reason for the improvement.

## No damages for pop star over cancelled concert

By Frank Zappa, the American pop singer, yesterday lost his High Court claim for £8,000 damages over a cancelled concert that was to have taken place at the Albert Hall, London, in February, 1971.

His company, Bizarre Productions Inc, was ordered to pay costs of the three-week trial in April. They are estimated at £20,000.

Mr Justice Mocatta made no finding on allegations that Mr Zappa's songs were "obscene, indecent or obscene."

He based his decision on the fact that under the contract the Albert Hall management had cancelled it if thought the

concert was open to "reasonable objection."

The judge, who listened to some of Mr Zappa's records on a hi-fi system in court, said he thought that seven of nine songs submitted for the concert were "open to reasonable objection."

He said that in his opinion the concert would have come within the acceptable standards of the average pop concert in 1971. But he continued: "What might be open to reasonable objection at a performance at the Albert Hall might not be open to such objection at, say, The Round House."

Bizarre says it intends to appeal.

## Compensation claim by Lady Lucan

By Clive Borrell

Lady Lucan confirmed yesterday that she has applied to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board for a cash award for injuries she sustained the night her children's nursemaid was murdered.

The claim, in which Lady Lucan cites her estranged husband, Lord Lucan, as her attacker, is not expected to be settled for several months. It will certainly not be considered until after the inquest on Mrs Sandra Rivett, the nursemaid, which begins at Westminster Coroner's Court on Monday.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Lord Lucan, alleging that he murdered Mrs Rivett at the Lucan family home in Lower Belgrave Street, Westminster, seven months ago.

Police forces in Mozambique and neighbouring countries have been asked by Scotland Yard to check a report that Lord Lucan was seen drinking in a bar in Lourenço Marques, two months ago. So far, all such reports have proved mistaken.

## Government divided over tied cottages

By David Leigh

There are increasing signs that the Government is divided over the proposed abolition of tied cottages on farms. A promised consultative document on the legislation has been delayed and the farm workers' union, which has been urging abolition for years, is manifesting growing unease.

Behind the promise of "urgent action" by Mr Kaufman, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of the Environment, last month, he delays dating from the beginning of the year. No date has been set for the legislation required, which Mr Kaufman promised "as soon as practicable."

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers (NUAAW) wants total abolition of the system; with security of tenure given to farmworkers. The most likely prospect for legislation at the moment appears to be a form of registration, under which farmers could keep some tied cottages for "essential workers". Local councils would then have to rebouse occupants evicted

through redundancy, retirement or sickness.

It would be unlikely that such a scheme would cover essential workers who want to get jobs outside farming. Nor would it meet the NUAAW's demand for total abolition, while guaranteeing impassioned objections from farmers who will find difficulty in defining "essential workers."

The other scheme that has been floated and might have attractions for the Government is some form of nationalization or municipalization of the cottages. Farmers could lease cottages to local authorities, who would allocate and manage them. The costs of such a scheme would be high, however, and it would depend on the cooperation of rural local authorities, which are mostly Conservative-dominated.

The dilemma of the Government is that it is under heavy pressure from the farm workers' union to get proposals in the Queen's Speech for the next session. More than a hundred Labour MPs have signed a Commons motion calling for that, and there is a prospect of a mass lobby by farmworkers.

A union official said yesterday: "If we are double-crossed on this we shall have to reconsider our whole relationship with the Labour Government."

The National Farmers' Union yesterday greeted the publication of the first independent statistical picture of the tied cottage system in a report by the Tavistock Institute for Human Relations, with calls for more negotiations instead of legislation. "To abolish the system would be lunacy and against the wishes of the majority of farmworkers", Mr John Cossins, vice-president of the NFU, said.

The report, details of which were disclosed in *The Times* in April, estimates about 1,500 evictions are threatened annually and about three hundred lead to eviction. It estimates the value of the total farm cottage stock at £1,800m, and says 90,000 farmworkers, half the labour force, occupy more than half these available.

The NFU said yesterday that the report showed that average wages were higher for those in tied cottages and that the great majority of farmers in horticulture, livestock and dairy production could not manage without some.

## Guernsey boy of 11 dies in kart crash

Mark Le Cocq, aged 11, died from internal injuries sustained when a kart he was driving overturned and fell on him, an inquest in Guernsey was told yesterday. The accident occurred on a public course last Friday.

Witnesses said that the kart overturned, throwing the boy out, and then fell on top of him. The boy was taken to hospital but doctors were unable to save him. He died from injuries caused when the kart seat struck his back.

A police officer explained that many safety measures were in force at the track. Drivers had to wear crash helmets, the number of karts on the track was restricted to five, and their speed to less than 25 mph.

## New Moorgate victim

Mrs Jane Simpson, aged 23, who was injured in the Moorgate Tube train disaster, died in St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, yesterday, bringing the death toll from the crash to 43.

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# Confidentially opened letters for 20 years, Rockefeller report on its work discloses

By Paul Martin  
Cairo, June 10

The report of the Rockefeller Commission on the Central Intelligence Agency's work during the 1950s and 1960s, which was first published in 1974, has been physically located in a vaulted basement area of the report says. Some of its activities were equally bizarre.

The report says that one of the "Chaos" files was the Grove Press. The file apparently was opened because the company had published a book by Kim Philby, the British intelligence officer who turned out to be a Soviet agent.

The name Grove Press was thus associated with intelligence interest, and the CIA analysts collected all available information on the company. Grove Press in its business endeavours had also produced the sex-oriented film *J. Ken Curtis, Yellow and so on*, the company's name was doubly checked and filed.

There were some doubts about the legality of "Operation Chaos", there was no doubt about its purpose. This is a "cover story" if the worst came to the worst. The usual conclusion was that the matter was so flagrantly illegal that no excuses or cover would suffice.

The operation started in 1953 and was ended by Dr James Schlesinger in 1973, when he was briefly director of the CIA. He thought that the benefits derived from the operation were less than the dangers to the CIA of continuing it.

At its height, 13,000 letters a year were being opened and read, and 2,300,000 letters to and from Russia were examined and information filed. On three separate occasions in the early 1970s, such lasting about three weeks, similar operations were mounted in San Francisco.

The CIA then sent agents to examine mail with the consent and in the presence of Post Office officials. It was believed that only the outside of letters would be examined. The CIA

## ato says al with Africa is legitimate

By Our Own Correspondent  
Cairo, June 10

Officials today played the protest of the British Apartheid Movement over access granted to South Africa, allegedly by West German forces, to Nato equipment coding system.

Involvement of West in firms in the development of South Africa's "Pro-Advocate" computer system was a purely bilateral, commercial operation, the said. It had no connection with Nato whatever.

In Germany, like any Nato country, was allowed to enter into such bilateral arrangements and to subcontract the supply of computers and spare parts to countries.

It was "entirely orthodox" in such a context, the officials said, to grant access to the equipment coding system, which was "unified" and had "no military or strategic significance".

The system was already in use by the German Federal Republic and military equipment added by Nato countries.

Political Staff writes: backbenchers are demanding a full explanation from Ministry of Defence.

## Big Mac to rescue of hard-up New York

By Peter Strafford  
New York, June 10

After a day and a night of urgent negotiations, a rescue plan to prevent New York City from defaulting on its \$300m debt was adopted early today. In a vote just before dawn the New York State Legislature in Albany approved a Bill setting up the Municipal Assistance Corporation, generally known as Big Mac.

Big Mac is to take care of New York's short-term debts, the \$300m (about £130m) that it has to pay between now and September. In return, the city has to reform its ways and give up some of the financial practices that usually brought it to bankruptcy tomorrow.

The city is, for instance, going to adopt a new, state-approved system of accounting for the next 10 years; it will have to give up some of the more dubious devices it has used in the budget and there will be a limit on its short-term borrowing.

Much of this rescue plan was bitterly resisted and resisted by city officials, but they felt that they had no choice, said Mr. Franz Leichter, a state senator from Manhattan, during this morning's debate in Albany. "The crisis is at our throat."

Big Mac was proposed by Mr. Hugh Carey, the Governor of New York State and a Democrat, but much of the pressure to impose tight controls came from the banks and from the Republicans who dominate the state Senate.

## ate debate broadcast first time

By Our Foreign Staff  
Brussels, June 10

The debate on the Czechoslovakian situation, as in most other East-European countries, has been covered by one of the first time.

vision networks are to this week's debate over would fill the New Hampshire in the Senate after a dispute during November election. —Renter.

## C will cut lon series

BBC is to cut 30 hours of its broadcasting a week next April.

cuts, which include one series, have been ordered by Government and are to save £400,000 a year.

## Macmillan ts Nigeria

June 10 — Mr Harold Macmillan arrived here today for a 10-day visit during which he will attend the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Nigerian Republic.



Basilica discovered: Archaeologists in Jordan have uncovered a sixth century Byzantine basilica a few miles south of Amman. It has mosaic floors with interlocking geometric

## The day Mrs Kissinger advised the Turks

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, June 10

Mrs Nancy Kissinger, wife of the Secretary of State, is credited with offering flippant advice to the Turkish Government after which the Turks tank one of their own ships during the Cyprus fighting last summer.

In an article on the Cyprus crisis in the quarterly, Foreign Policy, Mr Laurence Stern attributes indirectly the following account to Dr Kissinger.

Mr Ecevit, then Turkish Prime Minister, wrote Dr Kissinger by telephone in the early hours of that confused August weekend to complain that a Greek armada was steaming towards Turkey. "Those perfidious Greeks, you know what they are doing? They are flying Turkish flags to try to fool our aircraft," Mr Ecevit is quoted as saying.

The article continues: "Nancy Kissinger, grumbling sleepily to her husband, 'Why don't you tell him to shut up and sink the goddamned thing?'"

As it happened, the Turks, who, like the Greeks, had the same type of American ships, did proceed to sink one, and damage two others.

Mr Stern, a well known journalist of the Washington Post, is vehemently critical of Dr Kissinger's handling of the Cyprus crisis.

Mr Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary, gets a passing and scarcely flattering mention. Dr Kissinger is reported to have felt that the British had no understanding of the Turks.

Mr Stern traces Central Intelligence Agency involvement with the Greek colonels and the Greek Cypriot opposition to Archbishop Makarios.

The most vivid account purports to describe the orders to go to war with Turkey given by General Dimitrios Ioannides, the last leader of the Greek military junta. One of his assistants, a Colonel Loukouras, is reported to have told the Greek staff chiefs on July 21: "A decision has been taken to attack Turkey on all fronts, Cyprus, Thrace, Everywhere. Prepare yourselves gentlemen, the decision has been taken."

But the staff chiefs demurred and later won. The next day, the generals told President Chilikis how they felt. General Ioannides arrived and confirmed his orders to go to war.

But the first to rebel, however, at this meeting, according to the article, was General Alexander Papanikolaou, the Air Force commander.

He is quoted as declaring: "In the name of my country and my children, I do not accept a decision on such an important matter by a subordinate of ours."

This was a reference to General Ioannides being merely a military police commander.

## Mr Rabin leaves for US in flexible mood

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, June 10

Before leaving for the United States this morning, Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, confirmed that he was prepared to consider an overall settlement with the Arab states as well as an interim agreement with Egypt over Sinai.

Mr Rabin has been given a free hand by the Cabinet but a statement after Sunday's special meeting indicated that Israel prefers a further agreement with Egypt. Mr Rabin's hint of willingness to negotiate on an overall settlement may be intended to assure the Americans that his approach is flexible.

The two leaders will meet three times in the next two days and Mr Rabin will also hold separate talks with Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and Mr Schlesinger, the Defence Secretary. He will spend six days in the United States. The last three will be in New York for meetings with Jewish leaders and television and press interviews.

The Prime Minister was lobbied before leaving by representatives of Jews from Arab countries who demanded representation in peace talks. At the airport there was a demonstration against withdrawal from the occupied territories by a group of Women for a Secure Israel.

An Israel Council for Israel-Palestine peace was set up today by committee headed by three left-wing authors and journalists, Mr Uri Avneri, Mr Amos Kenan and Mr Yossi Amichai. At a press conference

## Arab talks with Nine survive Israel pact

From Paul Martin  
Cairo, June 10

The European Economic Community and the Arab world opened their long-awaited talks here today, aimed at charting a course for future economic cooperation. Although the recent trade agreement between the EEC and Israel provided a mildly embarrassing backdrop, both sides are confident that the encounter will produce positive results.

Indeed, the subject, which at one point threatened to scuttle the talks, was dispensed with in almost surgical fashion at a meeting between Israelis and Arabs.

The air cleared, both sides got down to business. The Europeans have at their disposal massive potential in the areas of technology, construction and services as well as a wide market. Mr Dajani said in his scene-setting address: "The Arabs demand, a great share of raw materials, particularly in energy, as well as human and financial possibilities."

The object of the talks is to set up the appropriate machinery which will ensure a joint approach beneficial to both sides. Joint working parties are to be set up to study the development of ties in the economic, technical and social fields.

That the talks got under way was a source of great satisfaction to all concerned. They have been plagued by difficulties. Foremost among them was the Arab demand that the

## Egyptian and Israel leaders meet Mr Wilson

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent  
Cairo, June 10

By a coincidence, the Israeli Prime Minister and the Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister were both at London airport yesterday to see Mr Wilson.

Mr Rabin broke his journey to the United States for a talk with the British Prime Minister. Their meeting, which covered both bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East, came at a timely moment for Mr Wilson, on the eve of his talks with Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Callaghan, who was at London airport to welcome Mr Fahmi, joined the two Prime Ministers for part of their talk.

Mr Fahmi's visit, which was postponed earlier in the year, is expected to cover the Middle East in general terms, focusing on the prospects for further disengagement after the reopening of the Suez Canal.

## Syrian leader feted by Jordanians

Amman, June 10. — King Hussein welcomed President Assad of Syria to Jordan with a kiss and hug today and the two leaders began talks on closer military coordination in their conflict with Israel.

American-made Starfighter and F5 jets escorted the Syrian leader's airliner into Amman. King Hussein embraced President Assad to the thunder of a 21-gun salute.

A crowd of about 100,000 lined the route from the airport to the Sumner guest palace, west of the capital, waving Jordanian and Syrian flags, and hailing the visitor as "Assad Tishrin (Lion of October)".

Radio and newspapers described the visit the first by a Syrian president since the 1957 visit by the late Shukry Kuwaty, as "historic".

The two leaders held a 90-minute session without aides after a working lunch, and then both delegations met for intensive talks. —UPI.

## Sperry Univac takes its own medicine

Says Joe Laibinis, Financial Director, Sperry Univac UK.

Inflation is rampant. Profits are down and money is either tight or expensive. So, who is to blame? Is it really the time for those who do not have computer systems to take one? Freeland, a journalist, says: "The computer is the answer. It is the only way to survive in this picture."

Laibinis: If the would-be user is operating at a loss, and the computer alone will make him profitable in the near future, he is wrong! Computer systems can do much more than help make profitable decisions.

Temple: That's different to the message one normally now hears on the market.

Laibinis: Perhaps. What I am getting at is that if you are a medium-sized business, say two-three hundred employees, and you are losing money, the wrong decision is to purchase a computer on the assumption that a computer will reduce costs and increase profits. It is profitable. And you know there are people who do think like this.

However, the would-be user who has some understanding of what he can get out of the computer, and who knows his business is profitable or not, and wants assistance in running the business under current economic conditions, is going to find the right system more than useful.

Temple: In what way?

Laibinis: The only way you can make money is to know more about your business. And that, in a medium to large sized company, can come from the effective use of computerized information. You cannot rely solely on the memory of employees, their ability to relate to you on a day to day basis, or traditional paper systems to inform you of all that you must know to run your business, particularly in today's changing circumstances.

Temple: What you are talking about is management information systems.

Laibinis: Let me illustrate some of my own experiences. Forgive the fact that I work for a computer company. We all have salary increases to deal with and today they are rather high.

Passing on salary inflation in the form of price increases to customers may be the answer but just how much can you pass on? What I do is turn to my own computer department. They can help me to run the business better. We could not run this business without them. There is just no way.

Temple: That is still somewhat general. Can you give more specific? Can you give some examples?

Laibinis: Yes. For instance, when talking of keeping costs down, I do not mean reducing manpower. The computer provides me with the ability to evaluate salary increases.

And I can do it quickly. We employ over 1,200 people. How can I keep track of all the salaries? I have to rely on each manager to come up with an answer for me. However, must I rely on them completely?

Yes, I will respect a manager's judgement and his decision. But in arriving at the company's total salary package, perhaps I can use the computer to assist me. With information such as employees categorized by function, length of service, performance appraisals, etc., I am able to ask the right questions of all of our departmental managers before authorizing a total salary package. And this is what we require. In helping me to ask the right question, it is helping me to forecast future costs, in addition to feeling sure that all employees are being adequately rewarded.

Of course, I am over simplifying, but the critical point to remember is that we are getting help which we would not otherwise have had.

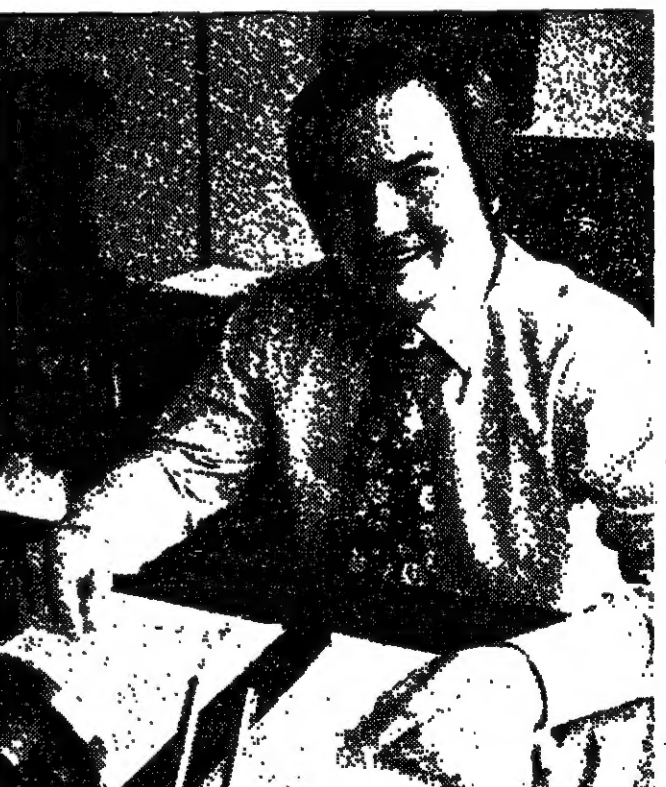
Temple: But what of non-manpower costs?

Laibinis: We use the system for all sorts of tasks; sometimes major—sometimes seemingly trivial. The essential thing is that we are interested in keeping costs to a minimum... and who isn't?

And to do that, we must have certain detailed information for all sorts of tasks; sometimes major—sometimes seemingly trivial. The essential thing is that we are interested in keeping costs to a minimum... and who isn't?

Remember, carrying inventory in a business like ours can be very expensive, particularly when that inventory is large and varied. We are in a business subject to technological change, and the longer spare parts are stored, the more subject they are to obsolescence; the more susceptible they are to collecting dust and ceasing to function any longer. I know that I couldn't survive without a computerized spare parts system.

Any company supplying high value capital goods, with long lead times of manufacture, has large sums of money tied up for a long time without earning any revenue. This demands therefore a management information system which, if it were manual, would generate data too late and



too voluminous to have any meaning. By using the computer we're looking to see whether by logical financial analysis, we can increase profitability. We do this by investigating areas to which we might previously have assigned a low priority for savings in costs. For instance, areas such as vehicle scheduling, warehouse location and communications costs may have been neglected in the past whereas significant savings have been achieved in more standard business applications.

Temple: Inventory of course is major. What about the more trivial?

Laibinis: We do a lot of travelling in our company. Now suppose that we are sending someone to Germany. Is it better to buy a round-trip ticket here, or to buy a single and obtain the return in Germany? The airlines computerized systems have that information at their finger tips.

This is the type of thing for which companies can use management information systems, and if you add the major and trivial advantages, the savings can be sizable. However, please remember that a man cannot do all of these analyses unaided, economically. This is really where the computer helps.

Cull it if you will, the "medicine to perk up" any ailing business. And there is no point in people saying "It's all right for you, computers are your business, if you can't do it who can?"

While I may not understand the technical aspects of a computer, I do know the various systems and software which we offer is rather standard for any business.

Temple: You speak as a convert.

Laibinis: Not really. I am in the computer business, and I know its deficiencies. However, during inflationary times as this in the United Kingdom, I do not know what else we would or could do without our computer. I do not mean that our computer is helping us to solve the problems of inflation which exist right at this moment, but it does ease the workload which would otherwise be required. To reinvent an old cliché "If I didn't have computers to assist me, somebody would have to invent them."

Further details of Sperry Univac computer systems can be obtained from: The Publicity Department, Sperry Univac, 100 Easton Road, London NW1 3DR. Or please telephone: 01-387 0911.

## The art of greasing a socialist palm

By Our Foreign Staff  
Brussels, June 10

every Tom, Dick, and Harry gave him just a hundred. And then he messed me up and I had to give him another two hundred. My daughter wants to attend the gymnasium, he added on a different tack.

"Education is free, isn't it?"

"We know, but perhaps they don't know it."

"Who are they?" the director asked.

The ordinary person cupped his hand and murmured some mysterious names. "And I got her in," he said triumphantly.

"Now look here, what you have told me is highly immoral," the director said. "If only there was all there is to it," she sighed pessimistically. "What if she wants a college education?"

"And I need the plumber once a fortnight, for even our lights drip at home. Our man is quite decent; I have to pay him, but at least he does not dip into our food cabinet or make a pass at the wife."

"And the wife will have to have an operation on her gall bladder. Ther'll cost something," the ordinary person expressly rubbed thumb and forefinger together. "so they don't know it, you know?"

"I know."

"And my son and his family are waiting for a cooperative apartment, they have saved up for it. As many as eight social

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every Tom, Dick, and Harry gave him just a hundred. And then he messed me up and I had to give him another two hundred. My daughter wants to attend the gymnasium, he added on a different tack.



## Cricket

## Underwood and Hayes called up by England

England bring in Underwood and Hayes in place of Snow and Wood for their World Cup match against New Zealand at Trent Bridge today. New Zealand will have to make at least one change as well because Geoffrey Howarth has been dropped.

It seems likely that the third of the Hatters brothers, Barry will come in if Howarth is still in discomfort this morning. The New Zealand wicketkeeper, Wood, has a slight ankle injury but may play with his leg strapped. Otherwise, Parker, an occasional wicket-keeper, would go behind the stumps.

Snow, who was brought back for the game against India, makes way for Underwood, who has always done well against the New Zealanders. The selectors are obviously satisfied with Amis and Jameson and have excluded Wood, who dropped to No 6 against India. At that position Hayes is a better proposition, particularly as Wood's gentle hand bowling is unlikely to be effective on an easy paced Trent Bridge pitch.

When the Australians practised for two hours at Lord's yesterday, the fast bowler Thomson made no particular effort to control the overstepping which plagued him in the Headingley Test. Australia play Ceylon at the Oval today.

Ian Chappell, the Australian captain, said: "I know what all the fuss is about. He always has this trouble at the start of the season. Thomson is a professional cricketer and he should be able to work things out for himself."

Australia (from 1 to 11): Chappell, G. Chappell, E. G. Turner, G. G. Turner, G. G. Turner, G. G. Turner, G. G. Turner, G. G. Turner, G. G. Turner, G. G. Turner, G. G. Turner.

## Why Pakistan could surprise W Indies

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

There is the promise of two more good matches in the second round of the Prudential Cup to be played today. At Trent Bridge, England play New Zealand, the two sides in Group A to have started with a win on Saturday; and at Edgbaston, Pakistan meet West Indies. In the other games Australia should make short work of Ceylon at the Oval, and India, provided they pull themselves together, should be too good for East Africa at Headingley.

The hardest task faces Pakistan, who have already lost to Australia. If they let West Indies beat them as well there is no way they can reach the semi-finals of the competition, assuming Australia beat Ceylon. Victory for Australia and West Indies today would also deprive their clash at the Oval on Saturday of its life and death aspect. Both would already be through to the semi-finals, though with the prospect of meeting again in the final at Lord's, when everything would be at stake.

It is hard lines on Pakistan to be up against it quite so soon. They had their chances against Australia on Saturday, first when Australia were 195 for six and then when they had reached 180 for four themselves. But in the end Lillee was too good for them. While Pakistan were losing to Australia, West Indies were devouring Ceylon. Pakistan, in fact, have had the equivalent of a hard race; West Indies have not. That could help Pakistan today, and they have the cricketers to win. The last time the two sides met was in a full-scale Test match in Karachi in March, when Pakistan escaped with the skin of their teeth.

England and New Zealand had it all their own way on Saturday, against India and East Africa respectively. It will be a different matter today, England, having beaten India and with East Africa still to come, are virtually certain of a semi-final place, whether they win today or not. So are New Zealand, if they beat either England or India. The only way that India can go through now, with what is bound to be a low scoring race after their showing against England, is if New Zealand lose both their remaining matches, to England and India.

If India's form last Saturday was the most object, Australia was the most impressive. It was the same confident air of an American golfer coming to play in the world matchplay at Wentworth, without having seen the course, and winning a difficult opening match, that Australia beat Pakistan. As a result, they have come down in the betting from 4-1 to 5-2 (West Indies are still favourites at 9-4). With a brisk start at the Oval, the Australian tour to England, given their particular cause for satisfaction, as, of course, did Lillee's bowling.

Australia's main need at the moment is for Lillee's partner to find his rhythm. After being the batsman in practice match at Southgate last Wednesday for overstepping, and 12 times by Tom Spencer at Headingley on Saturday, Thomson went to Lord's yesterday for some therapy. Throughout the ages fast bowlers have had this trouble with their run-up, in the same way as long jumpers have. There was the famous occasion when E. L. McCormick, the star of the Australian tour to England in 1938, took 29 balls to complete his first



Thomson at the nets yesterday at Lord's where the Australian fast bowler practised with his teammates.

two overs. In Australia in 1970-71 Snow met with the same problem at Adelaide, on his first encounter with an Australian umpire. Lindwall, Hall, Roberts, Procter and many others have all been called guilty mercilessly in their time. In West Indies, on MCC's last tour, Old and Arnold used to have special practice in the nets after falling foul of the local umpires, just like Thomson now.

No doubt Thomson, like all the others, will get things right in the end. We were inclined, I think, to view that Adelaide umpire with as much suspicion when Snow was having such a difficult time as the Australians are no doubt tempted to view umpire

Spencer at the moment. The start of a purge, some said. Yet nothing much more was heard of it. If Thomson takes longer to make the correction it will be because of his unusual delivery. Since Ray Lindwall took him in hand last year he has been concentrating on looking at where he is aiming, which because of his quite exceptional pivot requires a special effort. If suddenly he has to look where his feet are going it could throw him for a while. There is a simpler remedy than this, though, and one which almost always works: that is to put the marker farther back. It did not take McCormick, Snow or any of the others long to adjust to that.

## Tennis

## Solomon plays upon Gottfried's unwisdom

From Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Paris, June 10

The French tennis champion, Yannick Noah, today in the crushing kind of beat that pre-empted the French Open, was primarily concerned with four men's singles matches. It seemed that all day we were waiting for Stan Smith, former Wimbledon and United States champion, to play Bjorn Borg, winner of last year's French and Italian titles, in the centre court. But all day there was this nagging distraction on court two, where Brian Gottfried was playing another American, the dark little model of shrewd if not spectacular tenacity, Harold Solomon.

They started at 1.30, as always. Gottfried soon discovered that playing Solomon is like opposing a beach ball on a windy day, or, falling into a vat of glue. Solomon's two-footed backhand exploited the cross-court angles and opened up the court, forcing Gottfried to backhand down the line. Often he tempted Gottfried into the forecourt and then passed him and snuffed with satisfaction. Solomon was adept, too, at sudden changes of pace. But Gottfried was just as patient and solid, had a heavier serve and often attacked successfully behind a backhand down the line. He used drops, lobs, and short angles. He broke up the pattern of Solomon's game. It was interesting, but it was not exciting. After five games a lot of spectators left because they realised that nothing was going to happen that had not happened already.

Solomon led 5-2 in the first set, but set point at 5-3. But by 2.30 Gottfried had taken the first set 7-5 and was serving for a 3-0 lead in the second. He won eight successive games, Solomon was muttering to himself and eventually, getting visibly and audibly frustrated. In the third game of the third set, Solomon was serving for a 3-0 lead. It was a fault. He was two sets down and nothing was going right for him. Gottfried had a 2-0 lead in the third set. But Solomon took three successive games, had a break point at 5-3, and then won the set 7-5, and then won the match 3-2.

The clock told us it was now past 3.30. Out on the centre court, Adriano Panatta was disposing of Jaime Lozano in a match that was for all of us and particularly so for the women. Panatta played closer to his best form for longer periods than ever before. Both the handsome athletes scattered a lot of errors among their skills. But

it was an easy match to watch and with Panatta racing the periphery of the court, reeling smashes on each flank in and then cracking a forehead the line that Filoli could not reach.

Gottfried and Solomon had a spell in the dressing changed their clothes, and everything over. In the fourth round, Solomon went to 5-2. It was now, at 5-4 he had two points. But each time Solomon backhanded down the line in him, Solomon hit a withering hand volley and grunted at scionally. He is not supposed things like that. He won a break by seven points to two was two sets all.

By 5.30 Solomon was his way to a 5-4 lead in the set. The crowd had drifted by now. They could do nothing else to do. Serving the match, Gottfried made errors in making a last attempt to his authority. Solomon. With that, the match lost its binding three. Gottfried and Solomon in the room again, we co-aroused much enthusiasm. van Dillen and John And.

Men's singles, Fourth round. Panatta (Italy) beat J. Lozano (Spain) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. Panatta (Italy) beat J. Lozano (Spain) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. Panatta (Italy) beat J. Lozano (Spain) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Men's doubles, quarter final. Panatta and P. Bertone (Italy) beat J. Lozano and J. Lozano (Spain) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. Panatta and P. Bertone (Italy) beat J. Lozano and J. Lozano (Spain) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

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## Precarious start by Ash Taylor on path to final

Ash Taylor, a tough match by a 19-year-old, yesterday. Ash Taylor, a tough match by a 19-year-old, yesterday.

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With Newcombe out of the top of the draw, Britain's Roger Taylor has a good chance of reaching the final. Ash Taylor, a tough match by a 19-year-old, yesterday.

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## Close and Botham dash Derbyshire hopes

By John Woodcock  
BATH: Somerset (15 pts) beat Derbyshire (5) by 137 runs

Somerset was over an hour to spare. Needing 149 they were stumped home by Close and Botham, by experience and youth in fact. Closing together at the end of these two were going strongly when the game was won.

With the ball turning slowly and following slightly irregularly, Derbyshire had given themselves a fair chance by making 241 in their second innings. Their last championship victory was in the first match last season, when they beat Sussex at Derby. Yesterday afternoon, when Close dug himself in, they had high hopes of another. It would have been nice for Taylor had they done it. He has just taken over the captaincy from Bolus, a time when he needs all possible encouragement.

But Hendrick had to leave the field when Somerset were 30 for two, and that probably settled it. Botham and Taylor, who were Derbyshire's other opening bowler, he is dreadfully prone to injury. He was hurt now, throwing himself into the fray, but he should be offered by Dendy. With Russell at medium pace, coming on for Hendrick and taking the wickets of Jennings, Stoddart and Burgess, Derbyshire ran out of ideas in the game until Botham joined Close.

Recently, when he has mattered, Close has been batting out. But now he showed few signs of it, scorching the spin on the forward

plunge and picking up his runs mostly off the front foot, from where he is a surprisingly deft deflector. As for Botham, he was a bit more than a mere batter, so that this morning Somerset are riding high in the championship table.

If Cartwright could keep fitter (he is expected to be out for a fortnight) and they were not to be without Richards for their next three matches, Somerset could easily take the title. As it is, I doubt whether they will; which is not to say that they are a side without a future. Following the fortunes of the Australian tour, one of their newcomers to England, gave them particular cause for satisfaction, as, of course, did Lillee's bowling.

That Somerset had more than a nominal task was due to one of Derbyshire's young stars, Ian Botham. This was his seventh championship match and his first since he was 16 at the start of the season. He is 21 and comes from 56 at the start of the season. He is 21 and comes from 56 at the start of the season.

Of the six Somerset wickets to fall yesterday, Mostert took five. He finished with six for 24, his best figures for Somerset. Mostert is one of four Barbadians opening the bowling for a county. Boyce, Holder and Armstrong are the other Barbadians, and Mostert is one of four Barbadians opening the bowling for a county.

While Richards remained at the crease, Hampshire could not get a run. Hampshire could not get a run. Hampshire could not get a run.

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## Essex save match after a stiff declaration

By Alan Gibson  
ILFORD: Essex (5pts) drew with Lancashire (5pts) in a practice match

I was glad Essex just saved the match, and took the extra points, for even if they were the underdog of the match, they were also the more challenging. I was glad, too, to have seen at Ilford again and met some old Essex friends; and to be reminded of those blue and white striped shirts of the Great Eastern Railway.

Lancashire declared soon after 2.30. They left Essex to score 276 in 175 minutes: about five an over. Since in their second innings Lancashire had taken 116 overs to score 229 for eight, it was a stiff declaration. No doubt Lloyd felt that his spinners, with a slow pitch and a fast outfield, could win the match for him only if the batsmen were forced to take risks. Simmons and Hughes have often served Lancashire well in one-day matches, but it is not a cricket until you've been bagged "em."

Hardly however, kept Essex going with some forceful driving, putting all his body into the stroke, and by the time he was out, leg-before to Hughes at 106, Gooch was nicely settled in at 276, with 100 over bowled, Essex were 122 for three. Afterwards, the close field vanished. Lancashire concentrated on saving runs, but Gooch and Edmeades kept cllobbering the ball about, and with 20 overs left Essex needed 115, which was not impossible. Nine runs came from a wide over, Radcliffe providing a last and a no-ball. In the next, Edmeades was caught at extra cover, off Hughes. It said some-

thing for Lloyd that he kept Hughes on, even though the field was a bit of a mess. Hughes had Gooch stumped in his next over, a smart piece of work by Lyon. Pont was bowled: 193 for six.

Essex still kept swinging their bats. In the tenth over of the last 20, Hughes bowled Turner. Hobbs in, Hobbs put, finally caught at midwicket. Essex would have been justified in settling for a draw then, or even earlier, after the third wicket fell. Lever and Actford played nervously but adequately through the last five overs.

Lancashire: First innings. 285 (11.5 overs). Second innings. 229 (11.5 overs). Essex: First innings. 276 (17.5 overs). Second innings. 116 (17.5 overs).

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## Leicester v Worcester

Leicester (15 pts) drew with Worcester (15 pts) in a practice match

Leicester: First innings. 221 (11.5 overs). Worcester: First innings. 221 (11.5 overs). Leicester: Second innings. 221 (11.5 overs). Worcester: Second innings. 221 (11.5 overs).

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## Glamorgan v Warwick

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## Athletics

## A lot of hard work comes to fruition for Pascoe

By Neil Allen  
Athletics Correspondent

Today is high time for Alan Pascoe to stop being a meeting director, public relations man or even college lecturer in physical education and become again a highly strung, completely dedicated top-class competitor in the 400 metres hurdles he hopes to win in the 1976 Olympics.

For the past month Pascoe has been telephoning writing and editing incessantly and rushing all round the Home Counties while he tried to pull together, with the help of his colleagues, Jim Buddie, (6.0) fixture at Crystal Palace, but now his mind has got to be focused again on the 10 stripped three-foot barriers spread evenly round a 400 metre track, which he will have to cover in under 50

seconds this evening in order to beat the Olympic champion, John Akki-Bua of Uganda.

Pascoe looked a little surprised last weekend when I asked him if his coach, George Tymins, approved of all this hectic stage managing. "I don't think he's too keen," he answered, "but he's a Commonwealth champion. But I enjoy all the action, fitting it all in and helping my own boys get a shade put out when one paper still gets the date of the meeting wrong."

The athlete, rather than the impresario, said: "After having had a virus which seriously interrupted my training this spring I had to regain my confidence. It helped when I won a flat 400 metres at the British Games and it helped in the last week when Bill Hartley got up at five in the morning to travel down to London

from the North so that he could keep me company in training."

To gain a victory over Akki-Bua this evening would be highly impressive, for the Ugandan did 49.7sec last weekend though this, admittedly, is far off the world record of 47.9sec he set in the 1972 Olympics. Pascoe's biggest Olympic threat could be the American, Jim Holding, who was unbeaten last year and has a best time of 48.1sec which is equal to David Hansen's British and former world record and faster by 0.7sec than Pascoe's best.

Pascoe, appreciating that this event needs speed, strength and technical skill, has been working hard at Crystal Palace recently and he looked impressive in beating Hartley in training on Sunday. But the perspective of the world record is not far off. "I've got to be more confident that I'm really back. I was sitting in on Bill's

## For the Record

## Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Texas Rangers 10, Boston Red Sox 5. California Angels 10, Detroit Tigers 5. Minnesota Twins 10, Chicago White Sox 5. Oakland Athletics 10, Kansas City Royals 5. Seattle Mariners 10, San Francisco Giants 5. St. Louis Cardinals 10, Atlanta Braves 5. Pittsburgh Pirates 10, Cincinnati Reds 5. Philadelphia Phillies 10, New York Yankees 5. Washington Nationals 10, Baltimore Orioles 5. Milwaukee Brewers 10, Cleveland Indians 5. Houston Astros 10, San Diego Padres 5. Los Angeles Dodgers 10, New York Mets 5. Pittsburgh Pirates 10, Cincinnati Reds 5. Philadelphia Phillies 10, New York Yankees 5. Washington Nationals 10, Baltimore Orioles 5. Milwaukee Brewers 10, Cleveland Indians 5. Houston Astros 10, San Diego Padres 5. Los Angeles Dodgers 10, New York Mets 5.

## Rugby

UNION: Northampton 10, Bath 10. RUGBY: Northampton 10, Bath 10.

## Swimming

PROFESSIONAL: (East Germany) Women's 100m: Miss U. Jander (East Germany) 1:00.00. Miss U. Jander (East Germany) 1:00.00. Miss U. Jander (East Germany) 1:00.00.

## Cricket

Second XI competition. NORFOLK: Surrey 10, Kent 5. NORFOLK: Surrey 10, Kent 5.

## Minor Counties

SOMERSET: Gloucestershire 10, Wiltshire 5. SOMERSET: Gloucestershire 10, Wiltshire 5.

## Under-25 competition

WILTSHIRE: Gloucestershire 10, Wiltshire 5. WILTSHIRE: Gloucestershire 10, Wiltshire 5.































## Andrew Faulds

## The EEC referendum must be the first and last

Perhaps, before we get too carried away by the euphoria of Eurovictory, we should pause a while and ponder what problems the precedent of a referendum poses for the future. Particular cases do not necessarily prove the validity of a specific political process. I write as a parliamentarian who is delighted that the referendum has confirmed the judgment of Parliament in roughly similar proportions on the issue of our continued acceptance to the EEC.

But as a parliamentarian I have adamantly turned a stony face to the acceptance of this bastard intrusion into our constitutional family. I have taken no part in legitimising it. For I am a no-referendum man with reason. Close and continuing contact with constituents, as any member can confirm, shows them to have been openly puzzled by the complexity of the EEC issue. And, into the bargain, they have been bamboozled, bothered and bewildered by the contrary assertions of ministers with access to the fluidity of identical statistics.

Yet they were expected to make their way through the obfuscation of those very contradictions and come up with an answer. Well, they have done. To some purpose. Now, and not unreasonably, they demand with increased expectation that other matters they feel more deeply about should be made subject to their decision.

## Next demands for home rule referenda

And not all my constituents, despite the strand of their MP and the devoted work of those in various local services over the years, are yet convinced anti-referendumists. Their ignorant prejudice is encapsulated in less than laudatory phrases about the immigrants who would be shipped to lands this generation of them has mostly never seen. And from the separatists in Wales and Scotland—every strapping lad and sassy lassie of them—we shall hear the reiterated and irrefutable demand for home rule referenda. So I must be excused duties if I won't whoop it up over the European exercise if that means acceptance of the referendum principle.

To the Ode to Joy I must counterpoint a low-keyed whistle of apprehension. Not all referenda will be held in political climates carefully adjudged and engineered by the consummate political skills of the present Prime Minister. That wizard, though no proponent of the referendum, adopted the course which upon him by the populists and proceeded to dish its ardent advocates.

The peoples' tribunes have been tried at the bar of their own choosing and found unwarranted and unregarded. Those who make most claim to be keepers of the party's conscience and feelers of the public pulse have been proven out of touch. And one must be thankful for the clear rejection of their phoney claim.

We parliamentarians on the left of British politics have to suffer the persistent pretences

of those cronies who, in the close confines of their cliques, convince themselves that their idea of socialism and democracy, more popular than popular, is what the British people want and pine for. Those comrades have had their come-uppance. But recovery comes quickly to the self-righteous. They will soon be preening their pretensions again and presenting themselves as vox populi by dialectic and divine appointment, if not by ballot box.

The peace at any price brigade—and there's a most militant host of them in the Parliamentary Labour Party—will be all for saying byes to byes. But I wonder. Should we? How can the dissenting six hold their ministerial posts—or any others—and command regard for their political integrity?

Their campaign was not about the terms so toughly renegotiated by their fellow MPs. They called in question our very involvement in the European institutions. Since they were committed to coming out at any price, how could they ever have served in a Government elected on a manifesto to stay in, given the right terms?

They appear over two elections to have camouflaged their convictions. They failed to identify their intentions to a degree that extended over the whole range of electoral party and fabrications. Deception. Why should anyone believe any word of theirs any more? Elated by the easy marriage of argument and imagination they concocted cocoons of fantasies like a colony of manic spiders, and fed them with a runaway sausage machine.

No wonder politicians are not held in high esteem and that political idealism is at a low ebb. And talk of coalition! What a stabler! Powell, Benn, and Shore and Castle jostling and baring down the field! Marston, Bell and Foot neck and neck to the telly tape every night. And what runners! Sovereignty, higher prices, conscription, increased unemployment—all out of political ambition by intention to mislead. What an unholy alliance and what a gospel! God save us for many a day.

## A sunny day in Smethwick

I wandered into Smethwick Cricket Club on Saturday afternoon to watch a match. Remember Smethwick? The sun was baking down on the neat grounds. A scatter of elderly Englishmen—of all pards and none—sat in their faded summer suits, engaged in the match. The cricket scoreboard, like a faded sampler, spoke out the facts and figures of life and death. Children scampered about the boundaries and the women prepared tea in the pavilion.

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## Dare the Government risk a stand-up fight with the railwaymen?



Commuter misery: will it happen again in 1975?

Connoisseurs of scepticism would appreciate the particularly fine brand being dispensed in the bar of the New Ambassador Hotel, Euston, where delegates to the annual conference of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have been mulling over the prospects of a strike by their great rivals, the National Union of Railwaymen.

Aslef can lay some claim to be among the greatest practitioners of the blunt art of industrial action, having perfected the slow-and-steady method of strike action. They have shown they have the nerve to stage an all-out strike, and many of them do not think the NUR has it. It will not come to a strike, they argue; and if it does, the NUR cannot count on its membership to obey the call. The present day railwaymen, they point out, are not of the pre-war breed. It is just a job, like any other, rather than one you stay in all your working life.

It will be comforting if Mr Wilson, fresh from his triumph at the referendum poll, could rely on this sceptical interpretation of the industrial outlook for British Rail. But for a series of reasons, often superficially unrelated, it would be dangerous to place too great a reliance on the admittedly partisan view of Aslef critics.

The NUR executive has voted 21 to three to proceed with a national strike from midnight on June 23, and the six-man strike committee appointed to organize the industrial action has sent out a set of instructions to the union's 700 branches and district councils, telling them how to mount the stoppage and make it doubly effective by enlisting sympathetic action locally from other unions. The strike circular has a comprehensive approach and an underlying note of belligerence that goes a long way towards convincing the hard sceptic that the railwaymen mean business.

Although it is bound to have serious political consequences, this is manifestly not a political strike on the same lines as the 1974 miners' stoppage. True, the NUR rule book does list among its objects the superseding of capitalism by "a socialistic order of society". And there is a strong left wing contingent on the NUR executive. There are five card-carrying Communist members, mostly drawn from the traditionally militant

areas of London and the Scottish lowlands, and three or four others regularly vote with them. But the size of the majority for strike action rules out the simple theory of political motivation, and the peculiar system of election to the NUR executive indicates that it would be virtually impossible for the left to dominate the executive.

Each year, one third of the executive must retire and go back to driving trains or to their signal boxes for three years before they are allowed to stand again for office. The executive is made up of six representatives of four groups: engine drivers, workshop staff, signal and telegraph men, and the national carriers/freightmen section. This means that no single part of the union can dominate the leadership, and the constant annual rotation makes it virtually impossible for the left to win numerical control of the leadership.

The disparate nature of the executive is reflected in the composition of the strike committee. These six men are Mr Owen Connelley, from the Epsom workshop; Mr Charles Devine, from the national carrier depot in Glasgow; Mr Bill Fordham, a guard from March, Cambridgeshire; a new member, Mr Bob Kettle, a driver from London Transport; and Mr Ron McCormack, from the Shildon wagon workshops and

Mr George Petchey, a guard from Worcester.

To be aided to this random selection of the executive are Mr David Bowman, a train driver, from Didcot, who is a left winger, but not for the last five years; a member of the Communist Party; and Mr John Gifford, executive of the Scottish Labour Party and extremely sensitive about his political position as a recent tiff with the Daily Telegraph has shown. Under NUR rules he had to leave the Communist Party before he could stand for the presidency, where he is custodian of the constitution of the union. Mr Sidney Weighell, the new successor to Lord Greene, is a thorough-going Socialist, plainly intent for the moment to be the servant of the executive rather than its master, as previous general secretaries of the union have been. Mr Weighell favoured another try at negotiation before calling a strike, but having seen that policy defeated, he has now wholly identified himself with the strike decision.

If not politics, what? The railwaymen are at the end of the 1974/75 pay round which has gradually seen the percentage value of wage increases rise as the unions exploit their freedom from the constraints of a statutory incomes policy and ruthlessly exploit the letter

rather than the spirit of the social contract. The railwaymen are at the end of the queue, and they do not like the idea of accepting less than the miners, the postmen, the civil servants and the power workers.

Perpetrated hand-in-hand with their new found sense of militancy goes a certain weakness of strategy. The union could paralyse rail services by calling on key men, like the signalmen, but in their hurry to make the case for a £34.65 a week basic rate for railway workers, the NUR have chosen the staid approach rather than the tactic.

The Government has two options: to fight, or to give in. Although it may seem to do both at the same time, the Cabinet will not be able to satisfy the NUR's wage demand without losing a certain amount of public sympathy. The argument in favour of standing firm is that the unions will be shown that they are both able and willing to withstand a major industrial stoppage in its fight against rising inflation. In that sense, the Cabinet would be looking to the next round of wage settlements which it wants to see lowered to 15 per cent or less, rather than to the declining days of the present period of bargaining.

To be set against this is the argument that if the Government chooses to stand and fight against the railwaymen, whose roots lie deep in the labour movement, it will be creating a climate of political division and antagonism at the very period when the TUC is being asked to participate in a tougher version of the social contract to curb basic wage inflation. It is a dilemma which develops its own identity and this one has already begun to do so. The NUR has apparently asked Aslef not to take two membership any dissident railwaymen who do not want to take part in the stoppage. When the government for dispute have got to that point, it will quite clearly go ahead with mity unless the men's wage ambitions are placated.

Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

## Why Mace-Bearer's topper was a blow to civic pride

## Bernard Levin

The capacity of the human race for making a name of itself is notoriously without limit, but recent goings-on in Sheffield seem to me to take the practice to lengths unequalled since poor Mr Griffith-Jones earned immortality by asking the jury—oh, well, you know what he asked the jury.

It all started with the Lord Mayor of Sheffield, Councillor Leonard Cope. You will doubtless recall Mr Pooter's old schoolfriend, Teddy Finsworth, of whom Pooter recorded that he "told me he lived at Middleton, where his wife, Deputy Town Clerk, a position which was as high as the Town Clerk of London—in fact, higher". Well, Councillor Cope, Lord Mayor of Sheffield, clearly has no lower esteem for his own office and the dignity it confers upon him than the Mayor of London. What call has a mere Mace-Bearer, even a top-hatted one, to behave as though these things were for him? Councillor Cope had not climbed the dizzy ladder of municipal preferment, and his Mace-Bearing was a mere shadow of the feeling of usurpation was very natural. Indeed, Lear had a word for it:

They durst not do it,  
They could not, would not, do it;  
"tis worse than murder,  
To do upon respect such violent

with the occasion, tipped his top-hat—the Mace-Bearer's top-hat, that is, not the Lord Mayor's. (You may be surprised to learn that the Mace-Bearer of the Lord Mayor of Sheffield is supplied with a top-hat. The feeling is unworthy; it is clear that the people of Sheffield spare no expense to ensure that their Lord Mayor is properly equipped, supplying him not only with a Mace-Bearer but a Top-Hatted Mace-Bearer. No doubt the Lord Mayor himself is fitted with a golden crown.) At the Mace-Bearer's action, in acknowledging the cheers by tipping his top-hat, the Mayor is officially recorded, felt "usurped". And well he might; the cheers, he would have reasoned, were his, the cheering which flew in every street his bunting, the Stadman Doubles sounding from all the steeples in the city his Stadman Doubles. What call has a mere Mace-Bearer, even a top-hatted one, to behave as though these things were for him? Councillor Cope had not climbed the dizzy ladder of municipal preferment, and his Mace-Bearing was a mere shadow of the feeling of usurpation was very natural. Indeed, Lear had a word for it:

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been displeased with his Mace-Bearer, who was a Mr Leslie Lamberton, before; indeed, according to his story, on no fewer than 14 previous occasions.

So he drew up a comprehensive indictment of the hat-dipping Mace-Bearer and his high crimes and misdemeanours. Mr Lamberton, it was alleged, had on diverse occasions and on various occasions, before the Mace-Bearer, taken money when attending the Lord Mayor to church, omitted to provide hymn-sheets when similarly conducting civic leaders on the annual Remembrance Day parade, left the Mayor's bouquet behind after an official function (you may be surprised to learn that the Mace-Bearer of Sheffield does not supply its Lord Mayor with an official Mayor's Bouquet-Card), and failed to keep the Lord Mayor's press cuttings near and tidy.

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School and Artcliffe Juniors. All in vain; before him lay an unsorted pile of cuttings, without so much as an index. The pot boiled over; the Lord Mayor of Sheffield reported to the Council the Council sent a letter to Mace-Bearer Lamberton, warning him to mend his ways or to face dismissal; and Mace-Bearer Lamberton took offence and gave in his notice. He has been happy in Sheffield, he said, but this business has upset me. Before you condemn him, reflect. He has laboured long in his chosen career; he had been Mace-Bearer at Reading and Brighton before he came to Sheffield. Sheffield was a man who has so conscientiously toiled, carrying a mace for 15 years and in three counties, to put up now with all the spurs that patient merit of the unworthy takes? Perish the thought; he resigned before the Mace-Bearer of the Mace at Barrow-in-Furness.

Whereupon his union, NALGO, presumably determined that Lord Mayor Cope should not, at any rate without challenge, walk off with the title of the biggest bloody fool in Yorkshire. Getting into the act, they pointed out that on the occasion of the hat-dipping, the Director of Publicity for the city was dressed as a giant teddy-bear (if going on of this kind are common in Sheffield, one wonders why they think they are not in London). Directed at all, and the Mace-Bearer had tipped his hat as part of the carnival atmosphere. They demanded that the Council's letter should be withdrawn; it was not content with that, NALGO has added, "unless the Mace-Bearer's resignation is accepted, the Mace-Bearer will stand upon their dignity though everyone around them is falling down for laughter. We must be free or die, the poet remarked, who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke, the faith and morals hold that Milton held. 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## 400 more Scottish jobs in GM expansion

General Motors of America, is to expand its Scottish factories at Newhouse, Lanarkshire, and Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, and provide 400 more jobs. The largest part of the expansion will be at Newhouse, where 128,000 sq ft will be added.

Mr George Heaney, chairman and managing director of General Motors Scotland, said in Glasgow yesterday: "This is the largest single investment project we have ever approved. The total cost will be about £6.5m, which represents the investment in buildings and machine tools. If one adds working capital, the figure would be considerably higher."

The Newhouse factory makes earth-moving equipment, and the Peterhead plant gear boxes and other components.

Mr Heaney said: "Our new expansion is also an expression of our confidence in the future of the British economy. If our forecast of the market trend is reasonable—and we believe it is—then there is no reason why further expansions will not follow at some future date."

The company had another 50 acres of land available.

Mr Gregor Mackenzie, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, welcomed the General Motors expansion.

"When one of the world's largest enterprises chooses to expand, it is something which gives us a great deal of confidence," he said.

The main reason for the expansion is to meet greater market opportunities in the European Community countries.

## Chevette helps raise Vauxhall to 11 pc share of car market in May

By Clifford Webb  
Vauxhall made a big comeback last month, taking 11.18 per cent of British sales of new cars, nearly 5 per cent better than April and its highest share for more than four years.

The success was partly because of renewed interest in the long-running Viva and the boost afforded by the launch of the new Chevette small car.

The Viva had the distinction of a third place in the best-selling charts, displacing British Leyland's Marina. Ford's Escort and Cortina continue to be first and second.

Another of the smaller car

companies, Chrysler, also increased its market share—from 7.38 per cent to 8.15 per cent. Ford at 20.03 per cent was still well down on its normal 25 per cent share but showed a slight improvement on April.

British Leyland had a dismal May—down to 26.5 per cent from 28.86. In February the company was riding high with nearly 45 per cent.

But in a market which is becoming increasingly distorted by factory-backed sales incentives for dealers, widespread discounting and open price-cutting, the monthly new car registration figures published by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders are proving an unreliable yardstick.

British Leyland's record 44.86 per cent in February was "bought" in this way. The corporation will probably do quite well again this month because it is the last of another three-month incentive campaign which began in April.

In a total market of only 102,000, imports still managed to take 33.8 per cent. June sales will be affected by the next three-month round of price increases by British manufacturers which is expected to begin with a British Leyland announcement next week.

But industry sources indicate that the increases will be the lowest for two years, probably averaging 5 per cent.

## NCB shares in North Sea oil find

An oil discovery in the North Sea has been made in a sector operated by the Continental Oil Company, Conoco, on behalf of a partnership formed by Conoco, Gulf-Eastern Hemisphere and the National Coal Board (Exploration) Ltd.

The discovery well is eight miles west of the Ninian field and eight miles south-west of the Hutton Field in an area about 85 miles north-east of the Shetland Isles.

Additional wells will be required to discover the commercial significance of the discovery, but tests suggest yields at rates between 1,000 and 4,800 barrels a day.

## Legal safeguards needed for fish-farming industry

By Hugh Clayton  
A complete legal framework was needed quickly to safeguard the fish-farming industry, which could eventually reach £50m a year, Sir Andrew Gilmour said at a Royal Society of Arts conference in London yesterday.

Sir Andrew, chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, said: "The unregulated legal status of the industry is in need of urgent government action."

The board had been eager to support fish-farming since 1970, but there had been many setbacks. "More effort is required to simplify and cheapen the basic equipment," he said.

The £50m forecast was made in a paper presented by Dr N. M. Kerr, chief technical officer at the White Fish Authority, and Mr K. T. Howard, principal fish cultivation officer.

They said that fish farmers needed a sales price of £1,000 a tonne to break even. This ruled out lemon sole, hake and plaice, and left the most popular farmed species, trout, on the borderline with a return of between £900 and £1,200.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the society, said in a message to the conference that it was "patently ridiculous" for this country to import farmed fish.

## Squeeze on food firms 'is outrageously unfair'

Food distributors needed higher than normal profits if they were to hold prices down, Lord Trenchard, president of the Institute of Grocery Distributors, said yesterday. This was because inflation had made it essential to modernize stores and introduce "labour-saving mechanized factories".

He continued: "For these and other reasons of cash flow in inflationary times, more profit than normal is essential. Yet we are down to half."

Lord Trenchard said the aim of squeezing industry with price and profit controls was to encourage trade unions to moderate their wage claims.

It seems to us that more direct and less outrageously unfair methods should be tried.

## Plea by policyholders of failed Nation Life

Loa facilities should be provided by the Government to the liquidator of Nation Life to enable him to make an immediate distribution to the 32,000 policyholders of the failed insurance company. This appeal was made yesterday by the Policyholders' Protection Committee.

Mr David Jackson, chairman of the committee, said that the indications were that the initial distribution to policyholders was unlikely to take place before 1976, despite earlier assurances that a payment could be made this month and despite the liquidator having £13m at his disposal.

## Cargo rates boost

Scheduled airlines will increase cargo rates by up to 15 per cent next autumn, the International Air Transport Association announced yesterday. IATA said increases vary according to the nature of the cargo and route.

## Fall in Japan's gnp

Japan's gross national product was running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$8,040,000m (about £132,000m) after adjustment for the effect of price increases in the January-March quarter. This was down 0.7 per cent from the preceding three months, but up 1.6 per cent from a year earlier.

## Nuclear power plan

West Germany may build a nuclear power plant at Kallinograd, in the Soviet Union, according to informed sources in Bonn. A West German-Soviet commission of economic experts is expected to discuss the plan at a three-day meeting now being held in Bonn.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Warning for upper market housebuyers

From Mr J. T. Willis  
Sir, We should all feel alarmed that Mr and Mrs C. de Winter Hebron can express with such elegance their expectations as of right for a bumper share of building society funds to provide trouble free trading-up. But for those expectations to be dressed up as the correct means whereby first-time buyers are safeguarded is a king-size aristocratic spoof.

Today's peril for many house owners arises because the building societies failed to apply the recent constraints during 1972-73. At that time incomes were inflating annually around 10 to 15 per cent, while houses had the propensity to double in price over 2-3 years.

With the abundant credit trading-up got unwarranted support through loans being generously geared to joint incomes and then augmented with unprecedented tax-free gains. Within 18 months the hopes of first-time buyers receded and house ownership became the nation's most regressive device for redistribution of the national resources.

Compounding that situation such borrowing was further subsidised inequitably: 6 per cent net burden for the lower range; 0.1 per cent for the top notchers.

Because most second or third time buyers are in homes whose price or replacement cost bears no stable ongoing relationship to their net income the country's housing from top to bottom is far too reliant upon credit. Withdraw that credit and the true economic cleft in housing terms of each purchaser reliant upon income is seen to be only capable of procuring and maintaining, at today's building costs, accommodation somewhere between areas of 400 and 1,500 feet.

The market seizure noted by Mr and Mrs C. de Winter Hebron is a belated start to restrict credit to priority housing for all resources which are inter-related by resource links to the nation's prosperity: in substance, these are limited building resources uncomfortably linked further to a falling pound. 1972 could have been avoided. As it is now, the withdrawal symptoms must, on many counts, be very painful.

For those of us who have been dining out on inflation with our housing we must await a hungry winter of discontent.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN T. WILLIS,  
4 Coronation Road,  
Hoylake, Wirral,  
Merseyside.

about many builders who bankrupt because of this policy because wages rose, materials rose, and interest overheads were very large.

The executive house seller no better able to reduce price because of high interest bills various loans. Keeping on price steady is quite a loss the face of rising prices. I copy name others in a similar position to ours.

This has widespread effect on the whole economy, because while we are supposed to enjoy a good professional salary, scarcely know if we can afford to buy our meat!

Perhaps Mr Roach can supply names of builders who to build a similar house to a unsold, very desirable mode executed home at the price, not to mention his 20 per cent off lark. Our replacement home is already bought with a 20 per cent discount.

Published statistics at smallish rises in costs of house sold don't take into account that first, dearer houses are selling; secondly, artificial low prices when bankrupt, a near bankrupt, builders forced to sell; and final cheaper houses being trampled on by former income features.

Overseas visitors are among how our unsold houses vacant for long periods, because of various rules and regulations—when Britain is supposed to be "down on her luck".

Yours sincerely,  
PATRICIA L. WILCOX,  
84 Penrhos Road,  
Bangor,  
Gwynedd,  
North Wales.

From Mrs Patricia Wilcox  
Sir, It is Mr Roach's letter of June 9 I find incredible, not Mr and Mrs de Winter Hebron's previous one.

Executive house sales have been slack for two years because of government directive of a £13,000 limit by building societies, and ours was only available because of a job change. Thus this country changed from a low deposit situation in a large deposit situation. In inflation, wages go up, but time is needed to raise savings.

The glib suggestion that everyone could reduce by 20 per cent doesn't bear thinking

From Mr C. A. Waghorn  
Sir, I am about to be sent abroad by my employer for a minimum of one year. In accordance with the terms of my mortgage I requested consent of the building society to let my house in my absence. They replied as follows: "...there is a preclusion in the mortgage arrangement from you letting the property without the consent of this office, and at the present time in view of recent legislation, this consent would not be forthcoming."

To my protestations they say, in effect, that in the event of default on my part they may under the Rent Act, be saddled with a sitting tenant, and they would have to sell the house for a very low figure in order to recover their money.

No matter that the property would deteriorate in my absence; no matter that paying rates and upkeep may cause me to default, no matter that the

local authority may choose to requisition the empty property, no matter that the outstanding loan less the paid up value of the covering life policies is but a fraction of the value of the property, no matter that I have been a non-defaulter for 16 years.

This seems to me incredible on at least two counts. I am denied reasonable rights to do with my property what I wish, and an Act of Parliament is effectively reducing the supply of accommodation on the market.

An incidental result is that the whimsies of people to contribute to our exports by working abroad will be significantly reduced, because of the financial penalty imposed upon them.

Yours faithfully,  
C. A. WAGHORN,  
Hillside,  
Horrell Rise,  
Woking,  
Surrey.

From Mr Michael Dudding  
Sir, In the last three months have read an article by Brian Atack in the Journal of the Royal United Services Institute, noted that one of the leading insurance companies headed by Mr Risk, and seen today's business appointment that the managing director of the Smiths Food Group is to be Mr Liquorish.

It would seem that, upon the many qualities required for success, an opposite name becoming more important. I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
M. DUDDING,  
133 Dudding Road,  
London, SE21,  
June 6.

## Lintas reshuffles top management

There has been another top level management reshuffle at Lintas. This is the second in less than a year in the agency which is partly owned by Unilever.

Only three months ago the company stated that it had completed the economy drive which cut the London based staff total by more than a third and included the departure of Mr Steve Dyboski, the then chief executive and chairman.

The latest reshuffle means that Mr Ingo Zuberbie, who was called in as joint managing director to guide the rationalization programme, is being returned to the Hamburg office.

Mr Tim Deneby who is joining Lintas from Hobson Bates is to take over as chairman. Mr Gerald Wright who came back to the London office last September as joint managing director remains as managing director.

## Advertising & marketing

Lintas has been actively seeking new business to replace the accounts which, with appropriation reductions, started the landslide, and resulted in staff cuts. It has been shortlisted in a number of new business presentations recently but has so far failed to gain any important new accounts.

Current billings continue slightly below those of a year ago.

Capital and rates  
Capital radio has no immediate plans to put up its advertising rates, although on the

strength of recent independent audience results it claims to compete on a value for money basis with daytime television and the London evening papers. Mr John Whitney, the company's managing director says that advertisement rates will be held until the early autumn.

Provisional new audience figures produced by the joint industry committee for Radio Audience Research bring the prime time cost to media buyers to 23p per thousand adults. This compares with the target figure of 25p per thousand cited by Capital before the station went on the air.

Cresta's new agency  
Cresta, part of the Debenhams retail group, has appointed Gordon Procter & Partners as its advertising agency.

Patricia Tisdall

## Building works index to be reviewed

The national consultative council of the building and civil engineering industries standing committee on indices for building contracts is to review indices. It will look at work categories and construction indices used with the National Economic Development Office price adjustment formula for building works.

The Committee has asked the property services agency, Department of the Environment, which provides its technical secretariat, to undertake management of the review. In assessing the views submitted, they will be joined by Professor Sir Roy Allen of the London School of Economics who is vice-chairman of the Committee, and Professor R. Picher of Manchester University, and independent member of the Committee.

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"Virtually every company in the Group has improved upon its previous year's performance".

"A valuable intake of orders has produced the biggest order book for site constructed tankage in our history".

"The present year started with an order book exceeding last year's sales turnover".

"In the current year, your directors expect a further increase in profit".

Mr. W. P. Capper, Chairman.

Extracts from Chairman's review



Report and Accounts containing Mr. W. P. Capper's Review in full are available from: The Secretary, Capper-Neill Limited, Woolston, Warrington, WA1 4AU.

## GROUP RESULTS IN BRIEF

	Year ended 31st March	
	1975	1974
£	£	£
Trading profit	1,630,584	992,573
Interest payable	222,440	185,396
Profit (before tax)	1,408,144	807,177
Tax	651,100	387,866
Profit (after tax)	757,044	419,311
Dividend	241,204	222,541
Capital employed	4,853,291	4,249,591
Earnings per share	7.46p	4.10p

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It is not an invitation to any person to subscribe for or purchase any shares of Akroyd & Smithers Limited.

## AKROYD & SMITHERS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1948 to 1967)

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Authorised £2,000,000 Issued and fully paid £2,000,000  
Ordinary Shares of 25p each

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the above Ordinary Shares (which will then be in issue) to be admitted to the Official List.

Particulars relating to Akroyd & Smithers Limited are available in the statistical service of Exel Statistical Services Limited and Moodies Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including Wednesday, 25th June, 1975 from:—

Akroyd & Smithers Limited,  
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London, EC2V 8DU







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The Life Offices' Association

is looking for a young man in his mid-twenties,

with a sound working knowledge of French and German. The duties involve translation and administrative work in connection with the Association's European activities and would include some travel within Europe. The position would suit a young Graduate who has a flair for business affairs, and wants to make use of his languages. An attractive salary is offered and there are prospects for promotion. There is a good deal of training and a free holiday home. Non-contributory pension and life assurance should give details of education and any business experience, which should be sent to The Secretary, The Life Offices' Association, Aldermanbury House, Queen St., London EC4N 1TP, marked 'Personal'.

A CAREER IN PUBLISHING

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Company has several vacancies in its editorial and production departments. Successful candidates will be offered a salary of £2,000 per annum plus car. The position is ideal for a young man with a degree in English or a related subject. The company is a leading publisher of books and magazines. For details, please write to: The Personnel Director, 1-11 Hay Hill, London W1X 8DA.

CLA MANAGEMENT

MANAGER/PARTNER

Imaginative young man or woman required as working manager/partner in a small business. The business is a successful one and offers a great opportunity for a young man or woman to gain experience and develop their own business. For details, please write to: The Personnel Director, 1-11 Hay Hill, London W1X 8DA.

CHEMICAL SALES ASSISTANT

International Japanese Trading Company requires a young man or woman to act as a sales assistant in its chemical department. The position is ideal for a young man or woman with a degree in chemistry or a related subject. For details, please write to: The Personnel Director, 1-11 Hay Hill, London W1X 8DA.

ACCOUNTANCY

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

£4,500-£7,000

OUR CLIENTS:

A well established shipping company requires a financial systems manager. The position is ideal for a young man or woman with a degree in finance or a related subject. For details, please write to: The Personnel Director, 1-11 Hay Hill, London W1X 8DA.

PLEASE RING 01-229 3221 or write to: BERESFORD ASSOCIATES, 118 KENSINGTON CHURCH STREET, W.8.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

Chartered Accountant for its Western Regional Office at Birmingham. Salary £23,000. Apply in writing to: The National Trust, Birmingham, Warwickshire.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Unit, West. This specialist unit is looking for a young man or woman to act as a legal assistant in its legal department. The position is ideal for a young man or woman with a degree in law or a related subject. For details, please write to: The Personnel Director, 1-11 Hay Hill, London W1X 8DA.

BANKING SECURITIES ACCOUNTING

Graduates aged 24 to 30, with backgrounds in these areas are needed to work in London and Manchester. The position is ideal for a young man or woman with a degree in banking, securities or accounting. For details, please write to: The Personnel Director, 1-11 Hay Hill, London W1X 8DA.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Southampton DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited from mathematicians for a research fellowship in the Department of Mathematics. The position is ideal for a young man or woman with a degree in mathematics. For details, please write to: The Personnel Director, 1-11 Hay Hill, London W1X 8DA.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of the Witwatersrand JOHANNESBURG GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS POLICY

Applications are invited for a Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in Business Policy. The position is ideal for a young man or woman with a degree in business policy. For details, please write to: The Personnel Director, 1-11 Hay Hill, London W1X 8DA.

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Lothian Region

CORPORATE PLANNER

Following the re-organisation of Local Government in Scotland the Lothian Region incorporates the City of Edinburgh, East, Mid and West Lothian Districts, with a population of approximately 750,000.

The Regional Council has set up a Department of Policy Planning as a central element in its corporate management approach to regional government. The department is a multi-disciplinary group whose functions include the provision of socio-economic information, the analysis of major issues, assisting in policy formulation and the establishment of priorities.

Application for the following posts are invited from the public service, industry and commerce:

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR** (£8,412-£8,934) responsible with the Director for co-ordinating the work of the department.

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR—PROGRAMMES** (£7,566-£8,151) responsible for the development and implementation of major inter-departmental policy programmes.

**Various Posts in the three sections of Information, Policy Co-ordination and Programmes** (£2,925-£7,206)

The fields in which experience is sought include financial analysis, management accounting, physical planning, industrial development, social services, applied economics, statistics and any relevant management function.

Application should be sent to: G. M. Bowie, Director of Policy Planning, Lothian Regional Council, 343 High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1PW, by 18th June, 1975.

Scientific Officer

A vacancy exists in the Unit of Invertebrate Virology for an SO to work with a member of the research staff on the cross infection of insect viruses in cultured cell lines. The project is jointly financed between the MRC and the MRC and the appointment is for a period of 5 years.

Qualifications: Normally under age 27 with a degree, HNC, or equivalent.

Salary Scale: £2,148 to £3,627 per annum. Starting salary may be above the minimum according to qualifications and experience.

Preference will be given to candidates with experience of virology and/or tissue culture techniques.

Applications together with a Curriculum Vitae should be addressed to the Laboratory Superintendent, NERC Unit of Invertebrate Virology, 5 South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3UB.

Closing date: 27 June, 1975.

Natural Environment Research Council

**J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED**

Merchant Bankers

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We require an additional Solicitor for our EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY. The person appointed will assist the Solicitor in the execution of the Company's business, including the setting up and management of trusts and estates.

Applications in writing giving details of age, qualifications and experience should be addressed to: J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED, 120 Chancery Lane, London EC2A 4DP.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Imperial College LECTURER IN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Nuclear Technology. The position is ideal for a young man or woman with a degree in nuclear technology. For details, please write to: The Personnel Director, 1-11 Hay Hill, London W1X 8DA.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Share prices continue to fall

The setback in equities continued yesterday, and was accompanied by a weaker trend in government bonds. The City was upset by the warning from the Bank for International Settlements that Britain will have to face a drop in real consumption, and also by indications, in a Department of Industry survey, that British manufacturers' industrial investment will be cut by 15 per cent in 1975.

Leading shares opened lower, and were soon extending their losses. In the final hour of trading, equities lifted above their worst levels on some thin bear closing. But gilts remained depressed.

Market indices showed losses of around 3.5 per cent on the day, thus effectively doubling the net loss of the previous two sessions. The FT index closed 57p and 52p, the shares ended the session at 54p.

But it was a day of woe for the major names in United Kingdom industry. Glaxo Group, suffering from second thoughts on the rights issue and profits outlook, came back by 15p to 432p after 430p. Reed International, 13p off at 252p, Unilever 12p down at 382p, Becton Dickinson 7p down at 300p and ICI 6p lower at 291p, were others to feature in the list of losses.

The warning of another heavy fall this year in industrial investment overshadowed manufacturing shares. Babcock & Wilcox, 5p off at 108p, GKN 11p down at 243p, Plessey 4p down at 69p and GEC 6p down at 125p were all without buyers.

A weak feature was Tube Investments, which fell 18p to 278p as the market weighed the implications of a cut back in production at the Raleigh cycle subsidiary following the collapse of the United States market.

On the shipping pitch, Furness Withy eased to 217p as the speculators grew weary of waiting for the bid to arrive. Small selling of P & O had the shares down to 99p.

The stock market was not unduly surprised to hear that the Left Wing wants to nationalise a major bank. But the indications, in the full accounts of the Bank of Ireland, of the effects of inflation on bank's real profits was no help to

banking shares. Losses of or so lowered Barclays to 258p and National Westminster 258p.

Oil shares had a dull session while awaiting further developments from OPEC. BP 5p off at 510p and Ultrama off at 206p.

The stock market responded cautiously to a Thomson Reuters announcement that it is prepared to over bid SKF's offer 77p a share for Shell Twist Drills and Steel Share Sheffield stock at 78p, and speculators noted that it has been buying at 72p.

Consumer stocks remain prey to fears that domestic spending could be a target for Government action now the Referendum is over. Sainsbury's, still unsettled by chairman's warning on margins, lost 6p to 140p and Home Stores (347p) to 206p.

Among the traditional leaders, Marks & Spencer 6p to 236p and Boots 7.25p. The brewers were a little off fashion, with Allied 2p at 69p and Bass Charrington off at 98p.

Equities turnover on the 1st of June (20,757 bargains). A stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, Shell Distillers, ICI, Bank, Reed Int, GKN, G. Bax, Bowater and EMI.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## is cuts stake r Panel ruction

nd director Mr Neville have been told by the Panel to reduce their Winchester London under 30 per cent now been done. So now no question of an d being required. than a year ago the uncluded negotiations is for the purchase of cent of the equity, later more than 30 per cent in holding with Mr

that time the associa proved beneficial as is provided funds for to continue with some property developments. right the shares of 50m executives, Mr Sidney and the quotation has pended since the end of

## Stuart

ment on a merger has ched by the plant hire as Hewden-Stuart. and It is to be effected by a share offer. by Stuart which values 50m shares, recently a very market on bid rumours, as against last night's 33p. One-third of Gunn's has been committed to by the company's three directors.

ons & Crosfield re-tax profits of Harri-crofield, the commo-i trading group with al Far East interests 7.5m for the year to the last December. The as changed its year end ne to December.

er last six months to er the pre-tax profit £11.4m against £8.37m. latest figures include Timber for a year, and Chemical for nine

## Heath hopes

s from insurance brok- by 30 per cent to 66m year to the beginning of chairman Mr F. D. R. tells shareholders in the accounts from C. E. All United Kingdom as showed substantial and expense ratio fell

e current year the group peding further good worldwide.

SOFT DRINKS profit for year to March 5, £204,879 (£443,343) on of £4,87m (£3,27m), dividend 5p (4p), 8.54p (7.54p). Board says company is well placed to advantage of additional

POULENC GROUP tional group net earnings 73 per cent to 1,040m (£12m) but 1973 results are affected by slowdown up by most members of up.—AP-DJ.

STORES T. Wells, chairman, told at rising unemployment, of overtime, and short viding is hitting the power of customers.

## CONSOLIDATED LAND EXPLORATION COMPANY

reported in the Republic of South Africa

## MENT OF COUPON No. 72

reference to the company's report and dividend notice in the press on 28 May, he following information is to the guidance of share warrants to bearer. isend was declared in South currency and in accordance a conditions of payment of vidend, payments from the of the Secretaries of the in the United Kingdom will in United Kingdom currency telegraphic transfer rate of a between Johannesburg and that was ruling on 2nd 875.

ment will be made against No. 72 on 28th 1975. In U.K. currency at the bank's reception office Consolidated Limited, 10, Buildings, Peter Lane, Lon- CA, 10, or in French at Credit Lyonnais, 19, rd des Italiens, 75002 Paris, open must be left for 22 ur clear days for examina- may be presented any (Saturday) excepted the hours of 10 a.m. and

ublic of South Africa non-sharesholders tax will be d at the rate of 15 per cent Kingdom income tax will also igned from coupons presented ment at the London headr in office unless coupons are anked by inland Revenue tions. Where such decude made the net amount of idend is as follows:

South U.K. African Currency Currency Equivalent Par Share Per Share

of dividend Pence red South African dividend holder's 15% 8.45 2,184.28 19.55 12,374.1

U.K. income 11 20% 2,912.38 9.4502

ies of the company in the Kingdom: or Consolidated Limited, 40, m Victoria, London EC1P

1975. The Company has been asked Commissioners of Ireland e to state: Under the double agreement between the Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa idend shareholders tax to the dividend is allow- d at the rate of 15 per cent tax payable in respect of idend. The deduction of tax reduced rate of 15 per cent the basic rate of 35% repre- allowance of credit at the 15%

## Margins curb hits Travis &amp; Arnold

By Tony May The decline in profits at Travis & Arnold has continued. This Northampton-based building merchant and timber importer ended the year to February 28 with a pre-tax profit of £2.63m, against a record £3.91m. Government legislation required the group to eliminate the £600,000 excess profit made last year, by reducing prices. This coincided with a sharp fall in demand for building and allied trades, down slightly from £28,000 to £27,000.

£1.33m, while the second half brought a fall of 34 per cent to £1.29m. Sales for the full year rose from £11.03m to £12.08m. At the attributable level, profits went down from £1.75m to £1.26m, after extraordinary items of £19,000, against £2,500, but the dividend rises from 3.85p to 4.34p gross. Earnings a share are 14.6p, against 20.6p.

At the Page, Calman subsidiary, sales rose from £2.7m to £2.8m, leaving pre-tax profits down slightly from £28,000 to £27,000.

group which announced a North Sea oil find on Monday. If the discovery proves to be commercial, Carless may require additional finance in the next few years.

## Issues &amp; Loans

## Carless Capel's £1.97m rights

A record profit for the past year and a £1.97m rights issue are announced by Carless Capel & Leonard. The terms of the issue—one for three at 40p—disappointed the market however, and the shares closed 3p below the offer price of 40p. The money is for general expansion, particularly storage facilities at Harwich.

On turnover up from £10.4m to £19.0m, pre-tax profits of this refiner of hydrocarbon solvents have nearly doubled to £2.1m. Net profits were ahead from £453,000 to £982,000 before special items of £20,000 (£3,000). The gross dividend is increased from 0.75p adjusted for scrip to 1.12p, and given a clear run, the board expects to pay a total of 2.31p gross on the increased capital for the current year.

Carless is a member of the

Water prels go well Dealings begin today in two new water pref stocks, which were heavily over-subscribed. The offer of £1.6m Folkestone 9 per cent stock, 1980, at a minimum price of £29, attracted £3.58m of applications. Average price obtained was £100.387, and the lowest price to get a partial allotment was £100.26.

North Surrey's offer of £1.25m stock on similar terms drew £3.16m. Average price, £100.436, lowest to get a partial allotment, £100.27.

Local authorities The coupon on the latest batch of Local Authority Bonds is down one eighth to 11 per cent. A total of about £12m is being raised this week with the major borrowers comprising Croxson (£1m), Edinburgh (£2m), Leicester (£1m), Norwich (£1m) and Stevenage (£1.5m).

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
Belgium	100.00	France	100.00
Denmark	100.00	Germany	100.00
Italy	100.00	Netherlands	100.00
Spain	100.00	Sweden	100.00
Switzerland	100.00	UK	100.00
US	100.00		

## Wall Street

New York, June 10—Stocks on the New York stock exchange closed broadly lower today but a little above their lowest levels of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 7.36 points to 822.12. About 1,035 issues declined while only 420 gained.

Volume compared with 21,130,000 shares compared with 20,500,000 yesterday.

Analysts attributed the decline largely to continuing doubts that the expected second half economic recovery would be vigorous. They added that doubts were increased by reports that Opec nations would raise oil prices after September 30.

Silver dips 6.5 cents New York, June 10—SILVER futures on the New York exchange closed 6.5 cents lower today, at \$10.60 per ounce.

Analysts attributed the decline largely to continuing doubts that the expected second half economic recovery would be vigorous. They added that doubts were increased by reports that Opec nations would raise oil prices after September 30.

## Foreign Exchange

The pound came under sudden pressure in the last hour of trading yesterday and closed at \$2.3060 after being steady at around \$2.3150 most of the day. On the day, sterling lost 1.35 United States cents against Monday's close and has lost over 2 cents since last Friday's close.

The trade-weighted depreciation since December, 1971, climbed another 0.4 to stand at 25 per cent, only fractionally below the highest levels reached during the period of pressure on sterling in May.

The offerings of the pound were said to have come from West Germany and some speculation linked them with the adverse comments on the British economy by the Bank for International Settlements in their annual report.

Previously, the foreign exchange markets had been quiet, with the dollar showing small changes against Continental currencies.

The price of commodity gold was unchanged on the day at \$165.75.

## Spot Position of Sterling

Market	Rate	Market	Rate
New York	100.00	London	100.00
Frankfurt	100.00	Paris	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00	Brussels	100.00
Geneva	100.00	Zurich	100.00
Basel	100.00	Lucerne	100.00
St. Gallen	100.00	Schaffhausen	100.00
Appenzel	100.00	Thurgau	100.00
Valais	100.00	Vaud	100.00
Fribourg	100.00	Soleure	100.00
Neuchâtel	100.00	Jura	100.00
Gruyère	100.00	Uri	100.00
Schviz	100.00	Unterwalden	100.00
Glarus	100.00	Obwalden	100.00
Nidwalden	100.00	Zug	100.00
Tessin	100.00	Valle d'Aoste	100.00
Aoste	100.00	Emmentale	100.00
Sion	100.00	Valais	100.00
Fribourg	100.00	Soleure	100.00
Neuchâtel	100.00	Jura	100.00
Gruyère	100.00	Uri	100.00
Schviz	100.00	Unterwalden	100.00
Glarus	100.00	Obwalden	100.00
Nidwalden	100.00	Zug	100.00
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Nidwalden	100.00	Zug	100.00
Tessin	100.00	Valle d'Aoste	100.00
Aoste	100.00	Emmentale	100.00



# Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	9 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2%
Midland Bank	9 1/2%
Nat Westminister	9 1/2%
Shenley Trust	11 1/2%
20th Century Bank	11 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2%

\* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6% up to £25,000, 6 1/2% over £25,000, 7%.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Commodities

**COPPER**—Wine bars were quiet; cathodes, inactive. Afternoon, cash, 23.05-23.10; three months, 23.05-23.10; six months, 23.05-23.10; nine months, 23.05-23.10; 12 months, 23.05-23.10. **LEAD**—Wine bars were quiet; cathodes, inactive. Afternoon, cash, 23.05-23.10; three months, 23.05-23.10; six months, 23.05-23.10; nine months, 23.05-23.10; 12 months, 23.05-23.10. **SILVER**—Wine bars were quiet; cathodes, inactive. Afternoon, cash, 23.05-23.10; three months, 23.05-23.10; six months, 23.05-23.10; nine months, 23.05-23.10; 12 months, 23.05-23.10.

**ROBES**—Home produced: A very low market for home produced robes was reported. The market was quiet and prices were steady. **Wool**—Wine bars were quiet; cathodes, inactive. Afternoon, cash, 23.05-23.10; three months, 23.05-23.10; six months, 23.05-23.10; nine months, 23.05-23.10; 12 months, 23.05-23.10.

## Soviet grain crop may fall 16m tonnes short of target

By Wallace Jackson  
Commodities Editor

American grain exporters and London dealers alike will be keenly interested in a revised estimate of the Soviet grain crop made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The department has cut by 10m tonnes its earlier estimate of a 210m-tonne crop and says that the new estimate is based on average weather. If there is not enough rain in the main spring crop area output could be even lower.

This new estimate leaves Russia nearly 16m tonnes short of her target and could lead to a new round of grain export competition between the Soviet Union and the United States.

One fly in the ointment is that there have been complaints about some European countries and that the Russians as well, that the quality of the grain is poor.

The balance of the deficiency would be made good by drawing down stocks and by increasing domestic feed use. USDA attributes all the 10m tonnes reduction in its estimate to reduced feed grain output.

### M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 3651

1974/75	1973/74	Company	Last Price	Ch's	Gross Div.	P/E
125	35	Armstrong & Rhodes	45	—	3.0	6.7
125	90	Henry Sykes	125	—	4.9	4.0
61	29	Twinlock Ord	37	+1	0.8	2.3
61	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	61	—	12.0	19.7

## The Cameron Group

### Future Confidence based on Record Growth in Sales

Highlights of the Interim Results

- TURNOVER** in the period increased by 30%.
- PROFITS** before Taxation increased by 15%.
- INTERIM DIVIDEND** to Ordinary Shareholders increased by the maximum permitted under existing Government Legislation (+12.5%) to 1.25 pence per share.
- ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS INTEREST** increased to £16.7 million—an Asset Value per share of £1.52.
- SALES** of Company beers increased in volume in the period by 9% compared with the National Average increase of 1%. The Company has every confidence that their market share will continue to increase in the future.
- FORECAST:** Subject to unforeseen circumstances it is anticipated that the profit for the current financial year should exceed last year's total.

£000	26 weeks ended March 1975	52 weeks ended September 1974
Group turnover	11,200	8,602
Profit before taxation	906	788
Taxation	464	403
Ordinary dividend	137	102
Profit retained	284	272

J.W. CAMERON & CO. LTD  
Brewers - Harlepool

### Bank of Ireland's 'real' profits fall

The results of the Bank of Ireland for the year ended March 31, "by any conventional yardstick are outstanding," states the governor in the report. But the continued uncertainty of the present situation," he adds, led to the making of some £44m of provisions for bad debts before arriving at group pre-tax profit of £18m for the year, against £15.5m.

While the accounting profession has not yet concluded its discussions on standards for inflation accounting, the Bank of Ireland has made its own CPP statement. After adjustments for unrealised losses in monetary assets, "real" profits are estimated to be reduced from £18m to £8.7m, resulting in the conventional tax charge absorbing some 99.7 per cent of this.

### Dartmouth scrip

On the strength of pre-tax profits up 31 per cent to £240,000 for the year to March 31 shareholders in Dartmouth Investments, the heating engineers, are to get a one-for-eight scrip issue and a dividend raised from 0.5p to 1.02p. The company adds that regarding a fraud, the board has been told that a substantial sum is recoverable under an ECGD insurance policy.

### E ASIATIC REPAYMENT

East Asiatic Rubber has called shareholders' meeting in Kuala Lumpur to approve capital repayment to shareholders of 24p a share (£200,000) following transfer of residence from Britain. Payment will be made out of surplus of £341,500 from disposal of United Kingdom investments.

### RUBISLAW INVESTMENT TRUST

Offer for the whole of ordinary share capital of Rubislaw Investment Trust. The offer is subject to acceptance. Acceptances received in respect of 55.65 per cent of shares.

### COBBY HOUSE GROUP

Pre-tax profit for 1974, £325,000 (£225,000). Dividend raised from 11p to 12.9p gross.

1974/75	1973/74	1972/73	1971/72	1970/71	1969/70	1968/69	1967/68	1966/67	1965/66	1964/65	1963/64	1962/63	1961/62	1960/61	1959/60	1958/59	1957/58	1956/57	1955/56	1954/55	1953/54	1952/53	1951/52	1950/51	1949/50	1948/49	1947/48	1946/47	1945/46	1944/45	1943/44	1942/43	1941/42	1940/41	1939/40	1938/39	1937/38	1936/37	1935/36	1934/35	1933/34	1932/33	1931/32	1930/31	1929/30	1928/29	1927/28	1926/27	1925/26	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23	1921/22	1920/21	1919/20	1918/19	1917/18	1916/17	1915/16	1914/15	1913/14	1912/13	1911/12	1910/11	1909/10	1908/09	1907/08	1906/07	1905/06	1904/05	1903/04	1902/03	1901/02	1900/01	1899/00	1898/99	1897/98	1896/97	1895/96	1894/95	1893/94	1892/93	1891/92	1890/91	1889/90	1888/89	1887/88	1886/87	1885/86	1884/85	1883/84	1882/83	1881/82	1880/81	1879/80	1878/79	1877/78	1876/77	1875/76	1874/75	1873/74	1872/73	1871/72	1870/71	1869/70	1868/69	1867/68	1866/67	1865/66	1864/65	1863/64	1862/63	1861/62	1860/61	1859/60	1858/59	1857/58	1856/57	1855/56	1854/55	1853/54	1852/53	1851/52	1850/51	1849/50	1848/49	1847/48	1846/47	1845/46	1844/45	1843/44	1842/43	1841/42	1840/41	1839/40	1838/39	1837/38	1836/37	1835/36	1834/35	1833/34	1832/33	1831/32	1830/31	1829/30	1828/29	1827/28	1826/27	1825/26	1824/25	1823/24	1822/23	1821/22	1820/21	1819/20	1818/19	1817/18	1816/17	1815/16	1814/15	1813/14	1812/13	1811/12	1810/11	1809/10	1808/09	1807/08	1806/07	1805/06	1804/05	1803/04	1802/03	1801/02	1800/01	1799/00	1798/99	1797/98	1796/97	1795/96	1794/95	1793/94	1792/93	1791/92	1790/91	1789/90	1788/89	1787/88	1786/87	1785/86	1784/85	1783/84	1782/83	1781/82	1780/81	1779/80	1778/79	1777/78	1776/77	1775/76	1774/75	1773/74	1772/73	1771/72	1770/71	1769/70	1768/69	1767/68	1766/67	1765/66	1764/65	1763/64	1762/63	1761/62	1760/61	1759/60	1758/59	1757/58	1756/57	1755/56	1754/55	1753/54	1752/53	1751/52	1750/51	1749/50	1748/49	1747/48	1746/47	1745/46	1744/45	1743/44	1742/43	1741/42	1740/41	1739/40	1738/39	1737/38	1736/37	1735/36	1734/35	1733/34	1732/33	1731/32	1730/31	1729/30	1728/29	1727/28	1726/27	1725/26	1724/25	1723/24	1722/23	1721/22	1720/21	1719/20	1718/19	1717/18	1716/17	1715/16	1714/15	1713/14	1712/13	1711/12	1710/11	1709/10	1708/09	1707/08	1706/07	1705/06	1704/05	1703/04	1702/03	1701/02	1700/01	1699/00	1698/99	1697/98	1696/97	1695/96	1694/95	1693/94	1692/93	1691/92	1690/91	1689/90	1688/89	1687/88	1686/87	1685/86	1684/85	1683/84	1682/83	1681/82	1680/81	1679/80	1678/79	1677/78	1676/77	1675/76	1674/75	1673/74	1672/73	1671/72	1670/71	1669/70	1668/69	1667/68	1666/67	1665/66	1664/65	1663/64	1662/63	1661/62	1660/61	1659/60	1658/59	1657/58	1656/57	1655/56	1654/55	1653/54	1652/53	1651/52	1650/51	1649/50	1648/49	1647/48	1646/47	1645/46	1644/45	1643/44	1642/43	1641/42	1640/41	1639/40	1638/39	1637/38	1636/37	1635/36	1634/35	1633/34	1632/33	1631/32	1630/31	1629/30	1628/29	1627/28	1626/27	1625/26	1624/25	1623/24	1622/23	1621/22	1620/21	1619/20	1618/19	1617/18	1616/17	1615/16	1614/15	1613/14	1612/13	1611/12	1610/11	1609/10	1608/09	1607/08	1606/07	1605/06	1604/05	1603/04	1602/03	1601/02	1600/01	1599/00	1598/99	1597/98	1596/97	1595/96	1594/95	1593/94	1592/93	1591/92	1590/91	1589/90	1588/89	1587/88	1586/87	1585/86	1584/85	1583/84	1582/83	1581/82	1580/81	1579/80	1578/79	1577/78	1576/77	1575/76	1574/75	1573/74	1572/73	1571/72	1570/71	1569/70	1568/69	1567/68	1566/67	1565/66	1564/65	1563/64	1562/63	1561/62	1560/61	1559/60	1558/59	1557/58	1556/57	1555/56	1554/55	1553/54	1552/53	1551/52	1550/51	1549/50	1548/49	1547/48	1546/47	1545/46	1544/45	1543/44	1542/43	1541/42	1540/41	1539/40	1538/39	1537/38	1536/37	1535/36	1534/35	1533/34	1532/33	1531/32	1530/31	1529/30	1528/29	1527/28	1526/27	1525/26	1524/25	1523/24	1522/23	1521/22	1520/21	1519/20	1518/19	1517/18	1516/17	1515/16	1514/15	1513/14	1512/13	1511/12	1510/11	1509/10	1508/09	1507/08	1506/07	1505/06	1504/05	1503/04	1502/03	1501/02	1500/01	1499/00	1498/99	1497/98	1496/97	1495/96	1494/95	1493/94	1492/93	1491/92	1490/91	1489/90	1488/89	1487/88	1486/87	1485/86	1484/85	1483/84	1482/83	1481/82	1480/81	1479/80	1478/79	1477/78	1476/77	1475/76	1474/75	1473/74	1472/73	1471/72	1470/71	1469/70	1468/69	1467/68	1466/67	1465/66	1464/65	1463/64	1462/63	1461/62	1460/61	1459/60	1458/59	1457/58	1456/57	1455/56	1454/55	1453/54	1452/53	1451/52	1450/51	1449/50	1448/49	1447/48	1446/47	1445/46	1444/45	1443/44	1442/43	1441/42	1440/41	1439/40	1438/39	1437/38	1436/37	1435/36	1434/35	1433/34	1432/33	1431/32	1430/31	1429/30	1428/29	1427/28	1426/27	1425/26	1424/25	1423/24	1422/23	1421/22	1420/21	1419/20	1418/19	1417/18	1416/17	1415/16	1414/15	1413/14	1412/13	1411/12	1410/11	1409/10	1408/09	1407/08	1406/07	1405/06	1404/05	1403/04	1402/03	1401/02	1400/01	1399/00	1398/99	1397/98	1396/97	1395/96	1394/95	1393/94	1392/93	1391/92	1390/91	1389/90	1388/89	1387/88	1386/87	1385/86	1384/85	1383/84	1382/83	1381/82	1380/81	1379/80	1378/79	1377/78	1376/77	1375/76	1374/75	1373/74	1372/73	1371/72	1370/71	1369/70	1368/69	1367/68	1366/67	1365/66	1364/65	1363/64	1362/63	1361/62	1360/61	1359/60	1358/59	1357/58	1356/57	1355/56	1354/55	1353/54	1352/53	1351/52	1350/51	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For Research Support Role

From £2,850

The Wellcome Foundation is a British owned international organisation manufacturing and selling a wide range of human and veterinary medicines and vaccines. We need a young science graduate, preferably with some secretarial ability, to assist and support the physician responsible for our Adverse Reactions Registration Centre.

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to the Deputy Solicitor

Marylebone, London, N.W.1

\*£2,539/£2,764 p.a.

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Applicants must be competent shorthand typists and capable of undertaking a full range of secretarial duties.

\*Salary includes London allowance and threshold payments. Good conditions of employment including contributory pension scheme (interchangeable arrangements available) and lunch facilities.

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with offices in Germany

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Must be fluent in German for shorthand and typing and dealing with customers and prospects. Ability to work on own initiative. Salary negotiable. Help with accommodation. Air fare paid. Must be able to start immediately.

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## SECRETARY

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## ne Tees

1. Thames. 1:30 pm. The 5  
s Gourmet. 2:00. The 5  
The Rhine. 3:20. Randall  
s. 5:15. The 5  
y. Woodstock. 5:50. The 5  
Today at Six. 6:35. Thames  
Hawaii Five-O. 7:00.  
1. Benny. 11:20. Late Ne  
11:35. Understanding.

## ster

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nt. 4:50. The 5. 5:00.  
Report. 8:35. Thames.  
streets of San Francisco.  
es. 10:30. Wandering.

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